The Weekly Post.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, $2 00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

THE WIFE.

As you say, Colonel, here it is charming;
("Sweet Angel, I beg for a waltz!")
Your flattery's really alarming;
I am sure that you know it is false.
But I'll whirl with you round for a minute,
Just to prove how you erred in your haste;
A waltz is quite nice while you're in it—
Don't hold quite so tight on my waist.

(Writes.)

"Dear Husband: I'm penning this letter
In loneliness here at the Springs;
Every day makes me deeper your debtor
For the kind words the previous mail brings.
But oh! what a void fills my bosom—
You there, and I here all alone;
No friends if I e'en wish to choose 'em,
You chained to your desk like a drone."

THE HUSBAND.

Here, Charley, help fill up this basket;
Put in the champagne and the ice;
Never mind if you should overtask it—
Fill it up with this brie-a-brac nice,
Those Dutch girls will soon make it lighter
After the dance and the swings.
Throw in those cigars. Strap it tighter,
While I write a line to the Springs.

(Writes.)

"Slowly the shadows are falling,
Alike on my desk and my life;
The plaint of a famished love, calling
For you, my sweet treasure—my wife;
I sit here so wearily thinking,
And wishing my penance were o'er,
And dreaming our love is a-linking
My heart with your heart evermore!"

—Louis Carroll Prindle in the Hartford Ev. Post.

THE DEFEATED STRATAGEM.

[Household Magazine.]

It is a mercy for which I desire to be duly thankful, that I am not and never was, that pitiable creature—a man of fashion. I never could endure the restraints of an unmeaning etiquette, nor the sickly atmosphere and forced gaiety of crowded drawing-rooms. Let the maudlin goddess with her glittering tiara and tinseled robe issue her imperial edicts to the thoughtless crowd, and summon to her senseless levee the simpering coxcomb and the tittering flirt; let wax-candles blaze, and fiddlers scrape, and dancers whirl, till even moustached apes, those brainless burlesques upon humanity, grow sick of the disgusting revelry. Give me the bright flowery plains and verdant groves, and the fresh air and the cheering light of heaven. I am with that light-hearted group of rustic swains, and merry, bright-eyed damsels, that gambol wild and free over the fresh green sward. Health and innocence are the presiding deities there; no artificial cosmetics are needed to conceal the withering effects of midnight watchings and mid-day listlessness; no potations to give a momentary spring to the sluggish blood. There, too, the hypocrisy of etiquette is unknown; we find amidst that joyous circle no needy wheedling Jeremy Diddlers or Peter Funks, ducking and cringing to their more fortunate fellow-fools. No bland deceptive smile plays upon the lip, whilst hatred is rankling in the heart. All is honest truth and generous confidence; and there is more soul in one burst of that careless laugh, than in all the snickering and giggling of a fashionable rout for hours together.

Well do I remember, mingling in those sportive scenes, the gay and beauteous Ellen Morton, the fairest Hebe amongst all the blooming vestals, the lustre of whose charms threw around those peaceful happy homes a spell of delightful enchantment. She was the only child of a widowed mother, to whose happiness she consecrated the generous, untiring efforts of devoted affection. There was in her gentle and retiring nature an affinity to the sequestered scenes among which her sunny hours were passed, and they were endeared to her heart by many fond and tender associations. Her quiet thoughts never wandered beyond the bounds of her own native vale. Here her peaceful moments sweetly glided by, and each returning day seemed to impart to her cheek a richer bloom, whilst it strewed the pathway of life with bright and thornless flowers.

Yet was she not doomed to blush wholly unseen and unknown. Her presence had in many instances cheered the dwelling of affliction, and from her limited resources she was ever ready to relieve the necessities of the suffering poor. Although unostentatious in the performance of the works of kindness and humanity, yet the truth could not be concealed that the gratification of the benevolent sympathies of her heart had frequently been purchased at the expense of her own personal comfort and and convenience. Sacrifices of this kind were however made with a cheerfulness which evinced that the love of doing good was superior to every selfish consideration. The spirit of heavenly charity and generous self-denial, which shone sweetly forth in all her character, obtained for her an exalted place in the esteem of all with whom she was associated.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

Often when the declining sun threw his mellow departing beams over the enchanting landscape, the rich lute-like melody of her glad voice rose upon the evening breeze as she joined in the sportive chase, or rambled along the shaded brook, or threaded the labyrinths of the wild ravine. The heart of many a rustic swain poured forth its homage at the gentle shrine of her angelic loveliness; but there was not one to whom in the guileless sympathy of her untutored heart she had awarded the priceless tribute of purest affection.

Of George Hartwell it could with truth be affirmed, that though his lot in life was humble, he was rich in all the possessions of manly worth and virtue. He was one of those few practical philosophers who, blest with the holy peace that springs from conscious rectitude, can find content beneath the meanest hedge. For Ellen he cherished an affection approaching to adoration, but it was founded not so much upon her personal charms as upon the native goodness of her heart. Their union was a matter of interesting anticipation, not only to themselves, but to the kind villagers around them; but there was one obstacle which lay in the way of its speedy accomplishment.

From the romantic scenery of the vicinity, and the attractions it presented to the sportsman, it was a place of favorite resort during the summer season. Many a would-be fashionable lounger, with his nicely brushed whiskers and scented handkerchief, might be seen on a fine morning sallying out equipped for vengeance upon the feathered minstrels of the forest, or the finny denizens of the brook, and pop after pop was to be heard during the day, the tendency of which was to frighten the little birds very considerably. One of these visitors had managed to ingratiate himself into the good graces of Mrs. Morton, and from the respectability of his family and his ample expectations, she was induced to regard him as an eligible match for her daughter. Ellen, however, had preferences of her own, and these her mother anxiously strove to overcome.

Of Tom Watson, as he was usually called, it may be said that he was one of those worthless whiskered miscreants whom nature, to atone for her chariness in the endowment of intellect, has invested with a handsome figure and an overwhelming supply of vanity and impudence. He had been accustomed to regard himself as irresistible by the ladies, and he was much chagrined by the cool in difference manifested by Ellen towards him.

Under these circumstances it was with pain that Hartwell found himself compelled to leave for a few days on a tour of business. He reposed, however, the most undoubting confidence in Ellen's firmness and constancy, and they parted with mutual assurances of unchanging fidelity. During his absence, it so happened that the dashing Tom Watson made his appearance, and finding that his rival was out of the way, he redoubled his efforts to win the distant fair one to himself; but though warmly seconded by the mother, he was mortified to find that they were entirely unavailing.

Thus baffled in his hopes, he had not manliness enough to relinquish the pursuit but his eagerness increased in proportion to his disappointment. He affected, however, to submit to a decision which he perceived it was impossible to reverse, and requested that he might in future be permitted to visit the family in the capacity of a friend; a request which, on the part of Ellen was acceded to with unfeigned reluctance. Hartwell had now been gone several weeks, during which time several letters had been received from him, in the last of which he complained of slight indisposition, occasioned, as he supposed by the fatigue of traveling. A few days after this a note was received communicating the afflicting intelligence that the sickness of which he had complained had proved fatal, and that George Hartwell was no more!

We need not advert to the distress of Ellen upon hearing the mournful tidings, but it was doomed to be augmented by the course pursued by her fond but misguided parent, who now most strenuously insisted that she should give her hand to her wealthy and accomplished suitor. Among other considerations, she represented to her that the income upon which she depended for support was rapidly diminishing, and that, in all probability, she would ere long be thrown upon the cold world, unless her daughter, by pursuing a judicious course, should avert such a calamity.

This appeal to her sense of filial duty rested with weight upon Ellen's mind, when every other argument had failed. After many severe struggles between the inclinations of her heart and the love she bore to a widowed mother, and in the fond hope that, should she make a sacrifice of the former, the man to whom she must unwillingly surrender her hand, might eventually prove worthy of her respect, if not of her affection, she at last brought herself to the resolution to yield her own wishes, and consent to breathe with her lips a promise which her heart must sternly disavow.

The bridal morn dawned in beauty. The swarthy peasant threw his scythe over his shoulder and went whistling down the glen. Here and there happy groups of children were frolicking in innocent glee, and cheerful faces looked from every door. To Ellen it seemed as if nature had arrayed herself in her brightest smiles to mock the sadness that brooded over her own desolate heart. There was one by her side whose bland and silvery tones fell upon her careless ear, but the voice whose soft accents of tenderness once caused her young soul to thrill with emotions of unutterable delight was hushed in the silence of the grave. With mournful step she bent her way to the sequestered spot hallowed by the remembrance of an hour of purest pleasure in the company of one whose memory could never fade from her heart. Absorbed in her own thoughts, she started at the sound of her name; and that voice—how like that in which George was wont to call to her when in their rambles they became for a moment separated! but no, it could not be; and yet it was a sweet delusion. Her wakeful ear now watched the slightest sound. Again, nearer and more distinctly her name is borne upon the air—she trembles—she sinks, and George Hartwell receives her in his arms.

The friendly rivulet that murmured through that quiet retreat, supplied a kind restorative, and Ellen opened her deep-blue eyes to gaze upon a face dearer to her than any on earth beside, and to receive upon her lips the impress of a long impassioned kiss. Agitated by the mingled emotions of surprise and joy, she was unable at the moment to enter upon a narrative of the events which had taken place, further than to apprize him of the fact of their having heard of his death, and that, overawed by the solicitations of her mother, she had consented to a union, of which she could not think without the deepest loathing. Morton was too firmly convinced of the unalterable truth of the fair object of his affections, to entertain the shadow of a distrust as to the purity of motives which had influenced her proceedings. But he could not suppress a momentary feeling of resentment towards a wretch whom he had been accustomed to regard with no sentiment than that of utter contempt. Yet over all the conflict of his thoughts predominated a sensation of devout gratitude to the Providence that had directed his footsteps homeward in time to prevent the consummation of a project, which would not only have embittered his own existence, but entailed remorse and wretchedness upon one who was dearer to him than life.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the subsequent incidents of this little drama.

Suffice it to say, that upon the appearance of the happy pair, the unprincipled Watson, on being boldly confronted by his rival was compelled to acknowledge that he had suppressed the letters of Hartwell, and had caused to be written and mailed at a distant place the one referring to his decease. Mrs. Morton was so indignant at the atrocious deception, and disregard of the sensitive feelings of her daughter, evinced by the gay cavalier, that she forbade him the house; and, with her advice and prayers for the prosperity of George and his affianced bride, gave her cheerful assent to their immediate union, a course which she never afterwards had occasion to regret.

SILK MANUFACTURING IN NEW ENGLAND.

One of the most prosperous manufacturing interests at the present time, which has not much felt the general depression, is the silk business. The first silk factory ever established in Massachusetts has been in successful operation at Pittsfield for the past six months, and attracts much attention. All kinds of silk are made here, from the finest sewing twist to coarse fish-line material, but no weaving is done. The machinery consists of winding and doubling frames, cleaners, spoolers, and 2,500 spindles. One of the most curiously working machines is that for braiding tailor's silk, and the same silk is wound on to spools in fancy patterns by an ingenious instrument invented by the superintendent. This work was formerly done by hand, and the two machines in use at the factory are the only ones in the country.

The silk is received at the factory, just as it comes from China, in bundles of five pounds each, worth from $25 to $35 a bundle. It is in skein, and the thread contains five strands as they come from the worm, the reeling being done where the silk grows. This thread is doubled and redoubled by the delicate machinery, and, after being twisted, cleaned, and dyed, is made into spool-silk and skeins for market. The finest silk made contains nine of the threads as imported, and 45 strands of the gossamer made by the worm. It takes 192,000 yards of this to weigh a pound, which gives an idea of the extreme delicateness of the machinery used in its manufacture. The coarsest marketable silk contains 16 times as much, or 150 threads as they come from China, and 750 as thrown off by the worm. The silk is nearly white before it is worked, about the color of fine linen. A great deal is made into black silk, which is sent out either in skeins or on spools, the latter being put up in boxes and the skeins in packages of four or eight ounces. Fancy-colored silk is also put up on spools, the dyeing being done in a separate building near the factory. The present product of the works is about 350 pounds weekly, but the demand is increasing, and, as the girls who perform most of the labor become more skilled, the product will increase, so that it is expected to turn out, before long, 500 pounds a week, or nearly 100 pounds a day. About 90 hands are employed, but this number will decrease rather than increase, for the machinery ought to be run by 80 hands of sufficient experience. The pay-roll is now about $2 200 a month. The machinery is driven by a 100-horse-power engine in the basement, which is owned by the proprietors of the building. Only about 20 horse-power is now used, for which between 1,500 and 1,600 pounds of coal are consumed a day.

AN ENGLISH LORD AFTER AN AMERICAN HEIRESS.

[New York Sun.]

We learn that the dowager Duchess of Montrose has sent an agent to the United States to procure authentic information respecting the estate of the late Mr. Paran Stevens, the former landlord of the Revere House, Boston, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city. The Duchess wishes to ascertain what is really the solid value of the fortune left by Mr. Stevens, and in what kind of property it consists. This knowledge is sought, of course, with a view of coming to an intellectual conclusion respecting the policy of a matrimonial alliance between the family of Montrose and the family of Stevens. It is well known in society that the present Duke of Montrose has for some time past been deeply sensible of the beauty, talents and accomplishments of the heiress of Mr. Stevens; and much has been said of a probability of an engagement between them. Douglass Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, fifth Duke of Montrose, was born in 1852, and is now twenty-three years old. He is a nice, well-looking young fellow, but in rather reduced circumstances for a Duke; and the expected marriage would make him much richer. The Montrose family is one of the oldest in the Scottish nobility, but it may gain new vitality as well as riches by an alliance with one of the brilliant and successful younger families of the new world.

A VICKSBURG boy got hold of a newspaper, the other day, which said that hot drinks were more cooling to the system than cool beverages. He emptied a handful of ground pepper into the coffee-pot, in order to test the experiment, and soon after breakfast he was heard confessing to his father his disbelief in domestic recipes of any kind whatever. The father used a barrel-stave to aid his side of the argument.—[Vicksburg Herald.

THE CONTRAST.

COURTSHIP.

Fairest of earth! if thou wilt hear my vow,
Lo! at thy feet I swear to love thee ever,
And by this kiss upon thy radiant brow
Promise affection which no time shall sever;
And love which e'er shall burn as bright as now,
To be extinguished—never, dearest, never!
Wilt thou thy naughty, flattering heart resign?
Catharine! my own sweet Kate! wilt thou be mine?

Thou shalt have pearls to deck thy raven hair—
Thou shalt have all this world of ours can bring;
As we will live in solitude, nor care
For aught! save for each other. We will fling
Away all sorrow—Eden shall be there!
And thou shalt be my queen, and I thy king!
Still coy, and still reluctant? Sweetheart say,
When shall we monarchs be? and which the day?

MATRIMONY.

Now, Mrs. Pringle, once for all, I say,
I will not such extravagance allow!
Bills upon bills, and larger every day,
Enough to drive a man to drink, I vow!
Bonnets, gloves, frippery and trash—nay, nay,
Tears, Mrs. Pringle, will not gull me now—
I say I won't allow ten pounds a week;
I can't afford it, madam, do not speak!

In wedding you I thought I had a treasure;
I find myself most miserably mistaken!
You rise at ten, then spend the day in pleasure;
In fact my confidence is slightly shaken.
Ha! What's that uproar? This, ma'am, is my leisure,
Sufficient noise the slumbering dead to waken!
I seek retirement, and I find—a riot;
Confound those children, but I'll make them quiet.

FOUR PLANETS IN SIGHT.

THE WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS—JUPITER, MARS, SATURN, AND VENUS TO BE SEEN ALL AT ONCE.

[Hartford Times.]

Not often do the starry heavens show us four strongly-shinging, bright planets in one night, but this has been for some time past the position of Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, and Venus. First comes into view that giant planet—that vast orb, whose diameter is eleven times and his volume about 1,300 times that of our own globe—Jupiter, the planet of the mighty cloud envelopes, whose continued overshadowing of the planet himself has led astronomers to doubt if telescopic vision has ever yet really penetrated these enormous layers of vapor to the surface of the planet itself. Jupiter is seen soon after dark almost directly in the zenith, his position at 8 o'clock being a little west and south of it; and his slow and majestic sweep around the sun, which requires twelve of our years, scarcely better comports with his vast dimensions than does his apparent journey every night through the skies of earth. He sets not far from midnight. Proctor believes Jupiter to be still a mass of seething internal volcanic fire giving out heat like a sun, and having but a very slight crust cooled as yet, and that subject to continual fiery outbursts and overflows: while the vast cloud belts, a thousand miles deep, are either partly of volcanic origin, or are discharging upon the planet itself such floods of sulphur-charged rain as we cannot imagine. Mars next comes in sight. He rises red away in the southern part of the western horizon soon after dusk, and by nine o'clock is a conspicuous object well up in the southern heavens, and easily distinguished by his ruddy hue.

It is a good time to scan Mars through a good telescope, for it will be two years before he is again in so favorable a position as he has been in for the last month, and will be for a little time longer. That bright star of the ruddy hue that comes up almost in the southeast soon after dark, is the neighbor world which, of all the planetary system, has presented the most interesting field for astronomical study, and best rewarded such studies. It is pretty definitely decided that this ruddy hue is due to some quality or characteristic of his soil. Mars, a smaller planet than Earth, presents a number of features that seem to warrant the conclusion that his more general laws and features are something akin to those of our own world. He has an atmosphere; he has his season of winter and summer—the region of snow and ice around the southern pole annually and visibly decreasing and increasing in what may be summer and winter.

There are on that distant world oceans and continents; this much at least is certain. Not such oceans as the Atlantic and Pacific, but strange, bottled-shaped seas, of no great extent compared with Earth's greatest. Whether they are ever frozen or not, nobody on earth yet knows, but it is Mr Proctor's belief that Mars, and other planets than ours, has gone far past his period of greatest life, and is fast approaching, if he be not already entering, the cold and lifeless condition of such bodies as our moon, whose internal heat is exhausted. Later, rising wan and far, a pale but luminous ghost of a planet in the eastern sky, comes up great Saturn—the ringed world. This, on some accounts, is the most interesting study of all the planets; chiefly because of the mobility and uncertainty of its occasionally shifting shape, and because of its giant illuminated rings and its eight attendant moons. Its enormous distance also invests it with certain interest which would be wanting in a near object. It is ascertained that its density does not exceed that of water; and the probabilities seem to favor the conclusion that Saturn is still a globe of molten matter—a world of liquid fire. Its aspect seen on a clear night through a good glass, as the great lemon-colored planet, girdled with its vast elliptic rings, goes sailing silently across the field of vision, is beautiful and interesting beyond that of any other.

Much later—in fact in the early dawn of the coming morning—Venus comes resplendently into view. Most brilliant of all the planets to us, because she is nearer to us and to the sun, this remarkable sister world, nearest and apparently most like our own world, is never more brilliant, never more beautiful, than when, as the morning star, she sheds the lustre of her golden (but borrowed) beams upon the earth in the stillness of the clear morning. Venus will probably always be a difficult object of study, because of her proximity to the Sun; but it is found that there are reasons for believing some of her mountains to be equal in height to the highest of our own world.

THE SEA SERPENT.

[Phila. Ledger, 26th.]

A passenger on the steamer Roman on her last voyage from Boston to this city, sends an account to the Evening Bulletin of having seen a large "sea serpent" off Cape Cod on the afternoon of July 17th. The monster, he says, was observed by others who were on board, among them being a number of sea-faring men, and he adds that it had been seen sometime previously in that neighborhood, and arrangements were being made by the mariners of Cape Cod for its capture. This report revives one of the great mysteries of the sea, the question whether there is or is not a race of inhabitants of the deep answering the description of the sea serpent, having been repeatedly and vehemently discussed on both sides of the Atlantic at frequent intervals during the last half century. Reports in every material respect similar to the one made in our contemporary have been received from hundreds of sources. Supposed sea serpents have been seen at several places off the New England coast and Long Island, in the waters of Nova Scotia, in the rock-bound bays of the coast of Norway, and far out at sea hundreds of miles from any land in the waters of the South Atlantic. For many seasons the "sea serpent" was reported regularly near Nahant, which was then a favorite summer watering place. Some of these statements have been made by gentlemen of unimpeachable character. The most noted instance—that of a sea serpent having been seen by the captain of a British man-of-war in the South Atlantic, on a voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to England—was the cause of very extensive scientific discussion in England some years ago. In two other instances supposed sea serpents were seen in the South Atlantic, and their observers, desiring to make closer observation, lowered boats and captured the animals," which turned out to be gigantic sea weeds of serpentine form and appearance, floating on the surface of the water. The scientific men who have investigated the subject differ widely in opinion, but excepting in the two "sea weed cases mentioned, the observers have always shown their strong belief in the reality of the sea serpents they saw. We do not pretend, in the uncertainty of knowledge on the subject, to decide whether this Cape Cod monster is or is not a veritable sea serpent, but mention the circumstance as likely to revive public interest, in a subject that has always been one of intense curiosity and a cause of unlimited disputation.

The communication above referred to is as follows:

The steamer Roman, Captain Nickerson, left Boston for this port on Sunday, July 17th, at 3 30 P. M., with about twenty passengers on board. On nearing the lighthouse, which is placed on the extremity of Cape Cod, as a warning for mariners to keep at a distance from this dangerous coast, we witnessed a most extraordinary spectacle. A party of us, including several shipmasters, who had spent their lives on salt water, were standing by the wheel-house, gazing seaward, when the pilot called our attention to what we first supposed to be a shark, as a small but sharp dorsal fin extended above the water. The creature was within four hundred yards of the steamer. As we brought our marine glasses to bear upon him, a sword fish of medium size rose to the surface and advanced to attack the object of our curiosity. To our amazement, what we supposed to be a shark turned out to be an enormous sea serpent. When the sword fish first attacked him he reared his head at least ten feet above the water, and then dove down once more. These actions he kept repeating so that we had a fine opportunity to scrutinize him. His head was rather flat, and closly resembled that of a turtle. The fin we first observed was on the back several feet from the head, whilst small fins protruded on each side. The body was at least eight inches in diameter, and presented a slimy surface, covered with large, coarse scales. When he reared his head the water seemed to fairly boil as he rapidly clove his way through the waves, so that by far the largest portion of his body must have been under the water. We estimated his length to be at least sixty feet, but the pilot informed us that a few weeks previous he rose alongside of the steamer Roman, and they reported him to be one hundred and twenty feet long. If the other gentlemen of our party had not corroborated what I have stated above I should almost have been tempted to doubt my own senses, although I have seen most of the monsters which inhabit the sea, but as they were sailors of much experience. I no longer doubt the existence of monstrous sea serpents, which I formerly treated as mere sea yarns. This marine monster first made his appearance in Cape Cod bay some four weeks ago, and several whale boats have been fitted out to effect its capture. A watch is kept for his appearance, on shore, and as the inhabitants are sturdy old salts, I have no doubt but what his capture will be effected, if within the power of human skill and energy. A PASSENGER.

WANTED TO BE SURE.

[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

An old worn-out darkey, with his wool wrapped up in knobs with cotton thread, stood holding his carpet-bag in his hand at the depot. "Why don't you get on board?" said the brakesman.

"Dis yar train go to Norcross, boss?"

"Yes; goin' to start soon."

"How you know? When I sees her start I'll know she's a-gwine."

And when she started he got left.

WEARINESS.

O, little feet; that such long years
Must wander on through hopes and fears;
Must ache and bleed beneath your load;
I nearer to the wayside inn,
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road.

O, little hands; that weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask;
I, who so much with book and pen
Have toiled among my fellow-men,
Am weary, thinking of your task.

O, little hearts; that throb and beat
With much impatient, feverish heat,
Such limitless and strong desires;
Mine, that so long has glowed and burned,
With passions into ashes turned,
Now covers and conceals its fires.

O, little souls; as pure and white,
As crystalline as rays of light
Direct from Heaven, their source divine;
Refracted through the mist of years,
How red my setting suns appears;
How lurid looks this sun of mine.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

FARM NOTES.

ASHES FOR ORCHARDS.

The Scientific American says: "The point to which we now call attention is, that our farmers and fruit-growers have ignored, or rather have been ignorant of, the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant and as the leading constituents of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been shown both by experiment and analysis to possess a fair share of alkaline value. We will relate only one experiment. Some twenty-five years ago we treated an old pippin apple tree as follows: The hollow, to the height of eight feet, was filled and rammed with a composite of wood ashes, garden mold, and a little waste lime (carbonate). The filling was securely fastened in by boards. The next year the crop of sound fruit was sixteen bushels from an old shell of a tree that had borne nothing of any account for some time, and for seventeen years after filling the old pippin tree continued to flourish and bear well."

RYE FOR BOTTS IN HORSES.

A prominent citizen and granger stated to me that some years ago he had a fine horse in bad health, and was advised to give him rye as a remedy for botts or worms—taking the bundle and cutting fine from the head end, so as to use only the heads and the small ends of the straw among the heads; mixing meal or bran with the fine-cut heads and straw, and then starving the horse a few hours, so that he would eat a good mess of it. My friend followed the prescription, and he states that he never saw so many worms come from a horse before under any treatment. His horse recovered his health and did good service for many years. My friend keeps up the use of the rye among his horses, with good effect. His horses are all fat. Crops are fine in Poinsetts county so far.—[Cor. Weekly Grange.

PURIFICATION OF HENS.

The Live Stock Journal says: As the hot season advances, poultry keepers should not neglect the purification of the fowl-house. Proper sanitary measures must be taken, or health and successful poultry raising cannot be expected, nor is it deserved. Lime is an excellent purifier, and when carbolic acid is added to the whitewash, will effectually keep away vermin from the walls. After every cleaning from the floor it should be sprinkled with carbolic acid, dilute twenty of water to one of acid. This is one of the best disinfectants and antiseptics known, and is not used as much as it deserves. The roots should be sprinkled with it every week. This whitewashing should be done twice, at least, better three times a year. The nests of setting hens should be sprinkled with carbolic acid to keep off vermin; and the coop also, where young broods are kept for a time, should be purified in this way. If a hen gets lousy, this dilute acid will destroy them by putting it under the wings, on the head and neck. Wood ashes are excellent to be kept in fowl-houses for hens to dust themselves with. This is much more effectual than sand, but sand should always be kept for a bath. Without proper attention to these matters, poultry-keepers cannot expect to succeed.

RAISING POND LILIES.

The Country Gentleman says; Pond lilies are easily transplanted. The most convenient time to procure them is in autumn after they have ceased growing, and before the weather has become cold. The root may be secured by wading into the water, and by pressing below, holding it between the toes, it is loosened and floats to the surface. Or, if the water is clear, a long-handled, long and narrow-bladed hoe may be used from a boat. To plant them in the water, tie a small stone to the root, and it will sink it to the bottom. If this is soft and muddy, it will grow without further care; or if harder, a sharp stick will make a hole, into which the root, carried down by its weight, may be dropped. The plants will need no further care, and the freezing of the surface of the water, provided the ice does not reach them, will not affect them while dormant in winter. They are increased by dividing the roots. They may be raised in a door-yard or lawn, by placing or sinking a tub, made by cutting in two an old petroleum barrel; or take the whole barrel if sunk. Place rich mucky soil in the bottom; set the roots shallow, and gradually fill with water, so as not to disturb the soil. Keep up the supply of water, as it evaporates. On the approach of winter, pour off the water if the tub stands on the surface, and take it into the cellar till spring, keeping the soil moist, or if sunk in the soil, cover with a foot of dry leaves till spring.

WHAT A FARMER DID.

A farmer made an experiment. He took a sheep that weighed about 100 pounds, put it in a pen, and after it had become wonted, weighed all its food and found that three pounds per day of fodder and grain was all he could make the sheep eat. The farmer had verified a rule well known to the much despised "book farmers," and arrived at by many and careful experiments, that about three pounds of good food per day for each 100 weight of live stock is a fattening allowance. For illustration, a sheep weighing 100 pounds requires three pounds of food per day, and a steer weighing 1,000 needs thirty pounds. These rules are approximately correct, being varied somewhat by quality of food and stock. The farmer knowing the weight of his feed and that of his stock, by applying these rules, can guess closely as to whether he has food enough for his stock.

VARIETIES.

WHY is Ireland the richest country in the world? Because its capital is always Dublin.

ONLY five houses have been erected in Salem, Mass., during the past eleven years.

NEWSPAPERS wrapped around ice in a refrigerator, several thicknesses, will help to keep and preserve it.

"MAMMA, I'll go to church to-day,
Although this is a 'wilter;'
I'll not pin back my dress so tight,
And go without my tilter."

CARLYLE'S recommendation was: "Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world."

VASSAR girls, by way of joining amusement to usefulness, propose getting up a washing-match at the close of the coming school term.

TOJETTI, an artist, is said to have fooled San Francisco into enthusiasm over an oil-painted copy of a drawing by Dore, representing it as an original picture.

It is claimed that in the year ending July 1st, Chicago has erected 2,000 houses and other buildings, expending in their construction the sum of $12,000,000.

THE newest bathing costumes for ladies are made of Turkish towelling, the skirt being embroidered in rather gaudy colors. They are belted in and are quite effective.

A YOUNG lady of Boston has been enrolled as honorary member of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, and is consequently more particular than ever about the right dress.

AMONG those who turned out at the burning of a vessel in Honolulu were King Kalakaua and the Prince Royal, both of whom assisted the firemen until the vessel was scuttled.

A WRITER in a Presbyterian paper blushes for his kind because America pays $2,500,000 for liquor, $50,000,000 for dogs, and barely squeezes out $6,000,000 for preachers of the Gospel.

AN apparatus for drying hay by artificial heat has, after some years of experimenting, been brought into successful operation by its inventor, Mr. Gibbs, of Chingford, in Essex, England.

AN Atlanta compositor, thinking the expression, "six poor mothers," must be an error, changed it to "six poor mothers." The change altered the sex of six men, but he felt that he was doing his duty.

A HUNDRED-YEAR old boy, weighing 280 pounds, and a French lady claiming to be 102 years old, are among the curiosities a census-taker at Potsd, N. Y., found in the course of his labors.

AN editor, having asked an Illinois farmer for crop news, received this answer: "And now the reaper reapeth, the mower moweth, and the little bumble-bee getteth up the busy granger's trousers-leg and bumbleth."

THE marriage of a tenor and soprano belonging to a Boston choir is thus announced by a journal of that city: "They met by chants, the usual way, and ultimately agreed to duet. And the first addition to the family will be a trio."

FOUR public schools for Kindergarten instruction are to be established in Boston at the beginning of next school year. Children are to be admitted at the age of 3 years, and continue the course of instruction for four years.

OVER fifteen thousand pounds of gunpower were exploded at one time in a hydraulic gold mine in California a few days since. It was done for the purpose of loosening the hard baked earth, that it might wash more easily.

ELIZA WILLARD, whose sweetheart went to a Boston picnic with another girl, hurried to the Meriden street bridge, Chelsea, and jumped off. The distance to the water was twenty feet, and doubtless on the way down she had time to change her mind. Anyhow, she screamed for help when she rose to the surface, and was rescued.

UNDER New Hampshire's new tramp law two able-bodied members of the itinerant fraternity have been arrested, much to their surprise, and sent to jail as vagrants. The new measure is to be vigorously enforced, and allows these characters, upon complaint before a justice or a police court, to be sent to jail for any period not exceeding six months.

TWO men were recently charged before a London magistrate with wilfully maiming forty horses belonging to the London Street Tramway Company, doing damage to the amount of £150. They were further charged with stealing about six pounds of horse hair, which it appears that they took from the manes and tails of the horses under their charge as employees of the company. This they sold to hair dealers. They were committed for trial.

THE bees have become very bold in El Paso, Ill., and cluster around the beer-faucets in the beer shops. A thirsty man who was drinking a glass of beer the other day was horrified to feel one of the insects fly into his mouth, apparently intent on having a sip of the beverage before it disappeared down his throat. He has not been able to taste anything since, and his tongue has swollen so as to be with difficulty confined behind his teeth.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 31, 1875.

UNDER the new census taken in the city of New York, the population is ascertained to be in the neighborhood of 1,200,000.

WILL those of our contemporaries who are continually talking about "rag money" and its evils, tell us what party thrust it upon the country?

Mr. C. B. HURFORD, of Omaha, "assumes the pressure" as to the quality of the flour furnished by him to the Red Cloud agency, and says it was a good article. Of course no one supposed he would say the flour was bad.

A RETURNED Saratoga banker, informs us no such word as "immediate" occurred in the financial resolution. The Convention objected to fixing any day for resumption, and very sensibly agreed to wait just like other people.

THE great Liberal triumvirite of New York, Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. B. F. Manniere and Gen. A. E Morris, are discussing the question whether they will go back into the Radical fold. The nation holds its breath until they render their decision.

THE Chicago Times of Wednesday morning printed telegraphic reports from nine hundred counties from all portions of the country, showing the progress of the harvest and the condition of the growing crops, which promises abundance. This is genuine enterprise.

THE editor of the Baltimore Gazette thinks the remedy for hard times, is resumption of specie payments, and to accomplish this, recommends back bone. As there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Solomons of the East from telling us exactly how it is to be done, we must concede the right, however much we may doubt the wisdom of the recipe.

AND still the organs have not a word to say in favor of the taxpayers of this city or against the extravagance of the Ring. There was an advance of 25 per cent in water rents, which resulted in trebling the water tax of many people, and not a word of protest from the Ring organs. Their hearts go out to the people of distant communities. Singular.

REPUBLICANS who distress themselves so much about "rag money" must remember that the Republican party imposed it upon the country against the protests of the Democracy. They must also remember, that to re-elect himself Grant packed the Supreme Court, against the protests of the Democracy, for the purpose of reversing the legal tender decision, which was in accordance with the Constitution, and which, had it been permitted to stand, would have settled the question of resumption four years ago at least. Now since the Republican party, by a packed Congress and a packed Supreme Court, has forced this rag money upon the people, the Democracy insist that the people shall have what benefits it confers, and that the legislation and the legal decisions of the country shall not always be in favor of the bondholders and moneyed aristocracy as against the poorer classes.

MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton at Gallipolis, Ohio, on the 21st, will command attention and respect among all intelligent men. It puts an extinguisher upon the senseless clamorings of a small clique who have been howling about rag money and repudiation. He very clearly explained the Ohio platform in regard to the finances, and his utterances are those of a statesman who comprehends the real situation of affairs, and is anxious to remedy existing evils.

In disposing of the imbecile misrepresentations of the platform he said that it calls for a currency equal to the wants of trade, and that, he claimed, was a fitting measure for the volume of currency. Every issue of government paper, whether legal-tender or not, every restricted banking system has been an effort to make and keep a currency equal, according to the judgment of the government to the wants of trade. So with every free banking system. The Democrats do not favor a depreciated currency. He thought he interpreted the opinion of the party platform when he declared they were in favor of coin as the basis of currency; that a paper currency should be convertible into coin at par; that the party desire a return to specie payments as speedily as the interests of labor and business will permit; that we would be glad to return immediately, if honor and good faith and justice would permit, and it were possible.

Mr. Pendleton was largely instrumental in making the platform, and certainly knows more about it than the howling dervishes among the Radical leaders. In what particular the above views savor of rag money and repudiation we are at at a loss to understand. They favor "a paper currency convertible into coin at par," and a sufficient amount of this currency to meet the requirements of the business and industries of the country.

Is there any sane men who has any objection to such a currency?

Is there any intelligent man who will say that such doctrine smacks off repudiation?

Can there be any objection to fixing "coin as the basis of currency?"

Is a party dangerous that is in favor of a return to specie payments "as speedily as the interests of labor and business will permit?"

Are the interests of labor and business entitled to no consideration?

"Are "honor and good faith and justice" to be left out of consideration when dealing with this question?

Are the people who bore the burdens of war and paid all the taxes since, to be saddled with new burdens or driven into actual bankruptcy for the benefit of the bondholders, whose property is untaxed and whose gold revenues are a first mortgage upon the brain and muscle of 45,000,000 people?

These are questions that might be profitably studied by the ranting Radical politicians who having read their inevitable doom still foolishly hope to avert it with their knavish outcries.

Quite as forcibly did Mr. Pendleton dispose of the charge that the Democracy were in favor of repudiation in any form. There could possibly be no advantage enure to the Democracy as a party or as individuals by any act of repudiation. The cry of repudiation is the cry of the demagogue who seeks this means to divert public attention from his own political sins and venal official conduct.

Mr. Pendleton pointed out some of the results of the financial policy of the Radical leaders. He said that there was more property to-day in the hands of the Sheriffs in Ohio than ever before. This is not true of Ohio alone. Here in Allegheny county the Sheriff never had such a run of business. The Sheriff's abstracts of sales fill the official papers to overflowing; and yet there are men who cry out that money is too plenty—that we should have contraction and immediate resumption. What ineffable nonsense! You might as well tell a starving man that he is dying of gormandizing, as tell the countless debtors whose last bit of property is in the hands of the officers of the law that they are suffering from a plethora of money.

MUST STOP.

Already the articles in the World have become a text for Republican journals, in discussing Ohio politics and Pennsylvania politicians. In its controversial crusade against certain Democratic journals in this State and reviving charges against prominent Democratic names living and dead, we fail to understand the motive, unless it be to sow dissension and reap defeat. What good is to result if it succeeds in the proof of its assertions? who is to be benefitted in this dragging down operation, except it be the Republican party, now slipping from power and only too glad to seize upon this family feud to divert attention from the real culprits? The Democratic press of this State must cry halt to this controversy, if it entertains the slightest nope of success this fall. Disappointed politicians, however able or distinguished, must not be permitted at this critical moment to weaken the organization by reviving past differences and giving vitality to long forgotten stories of a personal or private character. This is not the time for warfare between Democrats, as the blows given only reflect upon the body of the party, struggling for life and hopeful of success, which is certain, unless marred by the want of sense and discretion on the part of its recognized leaders. The Democrats of Ohio are abundantly able to take care of themselves and vindicate their right to deal with political questions as to them seems fit, without regard to the World, which would defeat Governor Allen to rebuke the Cincinnati Enquirer. The recent speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton strikes the keynote of the campaign, not only for the Ohio Valley but for Pennsylvania, on the greenback question. The people are with him west of the bondholders line, and the majority for the Democratic ticket in October will so record it.

PRACTICAL RESUMPTION.

A very good story is related apropos to immediate resumption, and which we think is worthy of reproduction. A citizen who has been reading closely the proceedings of the Saratoga Convention, gathered up $100 in tens on one of our local banks and yesterday presented himself at the counter and the following colloquy ensued with the polite and attentive Cashier.

Citizen—Mr.—, how do you stand on the question of resumption?

Cashier—Well, I am in favor of an immediate specie resumption.

Citizen—Ah, indeed! I am glad to hear it.

Cashier—Why, I thought you were opposed to it.

Citizen—Perhaps I am to some extent, but I am glad to find out that you are in favor of it. I would be glad if you would resume this morning to the extent of $100. Here (handing him a roll of bills) is $100 of your paper for which I will take $100 in gold, if you please.

Cashier—(Turning over the bills) Well—but these are payable in greenbacks. I will give you $100 in greenbacks for them.

Citizen—What? Do you propose to resume by redeeming your promises to pay with other promises to pay? That is just the same as for me to pay off my paper with another man's paper.

Cashier—But the law says that our notes are to be redeemed with greenbacks.

Citizen—But the law does not prevent you from redeeming them in gold, does it?

Cashier—Oh, certainly not.

Citizen—Still you are in favor of immediate resumption? You insist that I ought to pay all my obligations in coin?

Cashier—That is certainly the position that I maintain.

Citizen—Then let us pursue the matter a little further. Let us suppose that resumption is a fixed fact, and that I owe this bank $1,000. What kind of money would you require for me to redeem my promise to pay?

Cashier—Gold and silver, as a matter of course.

Citizen—I understand you to say that you are under no obligations to redeem your promises to pay in gold, and that you will not do it?

Cashier—Yes, Sir.

Citizen—Then suppose that I should bring in payment of the thousand dollars I owe you, one thousand dollars that you owe me, in the shape of your notes, what would you do? Would you take your notes in exchange for mine?

Cashier—Certainly not. You are required to pay your paper in gold. The law says we can pay ours in greenbacks.

Citizen—Then would you take the greenbacks in payment of my $1,000 indebtedness?

Cashier—Of course not, for specie payments have been resumed.

Citizen—But where am I to get my specie? You are the only debtor I have. You go behind the law and refuse to redeem your paper in gold, and you take the law in your hand and compel me to redeem my paper in specie. Do you consider that fair?

Cashier—We are not discussing the fairness of the thing.

Citizen—Of course not; but would it not be even-handed justice, if you are allowed the option of paying your paper in greenbacks, that I and every other citizen should be allowed the same privilege? Is there any justice in a system that would compel individuals to pay their debts in coin and permit corporations to pay theirs in paper currency?

Cashier—It don't matter about the injustice of the system. The law allows us to redeem our paper in greenbacks. Under resumption you must must pay yours in coin.

Citizen—And we have been paying $30,000,000, per year in gold for a currency that under resumption will not be taken in exchange for our own paper, and—

Cashier—Hold on! It's no use for us to discuss the matter further. We are not likely to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

And thus the colloquy ended and the citizen pocketed his $100 and retired, wondering at a system that proposes to compel the private citizen to resume in specie and allows corporations to go on redeeming their promises to pay in greenbacks.

The subject is one that we most cordially commend to the consideration of the advocates of immediate resumption of specie payments.

VITUPERATION VS. ARGUMENT.

The Radical organs and orators in Ohio have made a very significant confession. They have tacitly confessed that they have no claim to the confidence of the people. The campaign has already opened in that State—on the Democratic side with argument and the presentation of undeniable facts—on the Radical side with vituperation and abuse of the grossest character. It may be taken as a settled axiom that the blackguard always has a bad case.

It is very plain to be seen that when the campaign opens in Pennsylvania, the trained cohorts of the Ring will adopt the same tactics. They know that they have not even the shadow of right on their side, while the wrongs that they have committed are enough to sink any party. To divert the attention of the public from these wrongs is the principal part of their tactics.

This they hope to do by a systematic resort to blackguarding and vituperating the Democratic candidates. But we fancy that the day has gone by in Pennsylvania, especially in this portion of the State, when such tactics will be available. A people who have been burdened by taxation and mercilessly robbed by extravagance are not likely to be led astray by the billingsgate of the very men who have imposed those burdens.

And if we mistake not, the same will be found equally true in our sister State of Ohio. The Cincinnati Commercial, the Dayton Journal and the Columbus Journal, the three leading Radical organs of Ohio, each claiming for itself monumental decency and dignity, have already turned their columns into conduits of filth, through which they discharge the scum of depraved vituperation upon that grand old man, Governor Allen, and the whole Radical press, with but a few honorable exceptions, have joined in the hue and cry.

They pretend to no arguments—for they have none to advance. The three papers we have named spend their whole time in conjuring up epithets to bestow upon the Democratic candidates, while their followers take them up and howl them throughout the borders of the State. They are caught up over here in Pennsylvania and given prominence in the columns of journals that for years have been the defenders of the Ring and have grown fat upon its largesses—in the columns of newspapers that have never said one word of rebuke, but publish column after column of defense, of a municipal government that has saddled the people of this city with nearly $14,000,000 of debt, and raised the taxes to a pitch that makes their payment next to impossible to nearly or quite half the people.

In vain did the Radical leaders try to conjure up the ghosts of the war and make capital out of "Southern outrages," to divert public attention and scrutiny from their political crimes, as in years past. The voice of Morton was no longer potent in pitching the keynote of battle. He set himself down in despair in Indiana because there was no rallying cry for 1875. His sub-lieutenants in Ohio—the postmasters and hangers-on of Federal place, and the dyspeptic political guerrillas have undertaken to manage the campaign. But they lack even the wisdom of Morton's cunning demagoguery. To set the battle in array they fly to the desperado's resort—blackguardism; and arm themselves with the fool's weapon—vituperation.

Here in Pennsylvania, in due time we will see the same tactics resorted to. But it will avail nothing. Beginning with the squandered millions and crushing taxes of Pittsburgh, and going thence to a State Treasury that is barred against the eye of honest scrutiny and double locked and sealed by the partisan opinion of an Attorney-General, and higher still to the Credit Mobelier swindle, the Moiety frauds, the Pacific Mail Subsidy, the Indian Ring rascalities and a thousand other schemes of Federal corruption, the people will demand a strict account at the hands of these men, and all the vituperation that they can spew forth between this and the election will not convince the people that public honesty ought to be trampled into the dust that a corrupt Ring may flourish and wax fat. This is not a very propitious era to inaugurate a campaign of vituperation. The torn and tattered "bloody shirt" would even serve a better purpose. The people propose to elect men to office who have clean hands. Not those who clink their ill-gotten gains in their pockets and belch forth foul-mouthed maunderings.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

The Lancaster Intelligencer publishes private letters from Chauncy F. Black to J. M. Cooper the correspondent of the World, also two epistles from William B. Reed, one to Black the other to Cooper, which reveal several interesting facts. One, that Black furnishes the New York Sun with its spicy editorials on Pennsylvania politics, and occasionally renders assistance to Reed who supplies similar ammunition to the World. How these confidential letters came in possession of newspapers we have no means of knowing, but they bear unmistakable evidence of genuiness. We regret exceedingly the publication of those letters at this time, as it will only intensify an unseemly quarrel, and enlarge its boundaries. Other parties may now be forced to take a hand who were disposed to peace, and occupied a friendly attitude towards both sides. If THE POST is to be dragged into this controversy, which would seem to be the desire of Mr. Black, judging from the allusion in his letter to "dear Cooper," about the Patriot and THE POST being "a bad lot" we will have to do the best we can to make things plain. But we would rather not take advantage of expressions uttered in confidence. Public declarations assume a different phase and require different treatment.

HOMEOPATHY VS. ALLOPATHY.

The Herald of Health for August is annoyed, because the Homeopathists are to have a chair in the medical department of Michigan University and says:

In consequence of this the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Sager, who has been connected with the school for a quarter of a century, has resigned. . . . . We hear the harmony of the medical school will be destroyed and its prosperity much injured. The putting of new wine in old bottles will make a ferment that will do more harm that good. Still the people demand it, and if harm comes from the innovation they must suffer the consequences.

The Herald need have no fears that the institution is to be destroyed, unless the Allopathic physicians raise trouble by interfering with the new comer, and they are ever ready to turn up their noses at Homeopathic doctors. If the leaders of the various Allopathic associations throughout the United States were not in fear of being worsted in fairly conducted contests, and we have some of that kind in Pittsburgh, they would not hesitate to compete in examination, and try their skill with those who prescribe very minute doses of medicine. The world moves and the people will never go back to old conestoga wagons, or cease to use the telegraph.

ANSWERED.

The Harrisburg Patriot publishes the following letters in answer to the charges made against it by the World, to which we have alluded:

CITY BANK.
HARRISBURG, July 21, 1875.

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.—Gentlemen: The Patriot Publishing Company has not at any time had any money or other credit deposited to its account or for its benefit in this bank by the State Treasurer.

A. L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

We also addressed to Messrs. Dougherty Bros. & Co. the following note:

PATRIOT OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, July 21, 1875.

MESSRS. DOUGHERTY BROS. & CO.—Gentlemen: The New York World of to-day asserts that the Patriot has had a loan from the State Treasury to the amount of $10,000 through your bank. Please state whether or not this charge is true.

Respectfully Yours,
PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.

To which we received the following reply.

HARRISBURG, July 21, 1875.

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO:—In reply to yours of this date we would say that the Patriot Publishing Company has never had any money deposited to its credit or for its use in this bank by the State Treasurer.

Respectfully yours,
DOUGHERTY BROS. & CO.

MINOR NOTES.

GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN is now in Switzerland, and will soon return to this country.

MR. KELLEY, it is said, will not speak again. The newspapers unexpectedly published his only speech, and it will take months before he can get another like it.

THE Southern corn crop the present year bids fair to be the best since the war, and as good as any within the recollection of the oldest planter. Cotton is also very promising.

THE Reading Eagle puts it in this shape. "If there is nothing wrong in the management of the State Treasury, it is very strange that the parties in charge of it so strenuously oppose any investigation."

GEN. MCCANDLESS, Auditor General of the State, will accept our thanks for a copy of his annual report. The report fills 827 pages and is filled with the most valuable statistical information, carefully prepared.

THE Pall Mall Gazette says of compulsory education in London: "The advantages of compulsory education do not appear to be properly appreciated as yet by the poorer classes, and the very name of the London School Board is fast becoming a terror instead of a 'household word.'"

Two politicians of opposite parties have quarreled in San Francisco over a speech which was written by the one for the other to deliver at a mass meeting. The writer has brought suit against the speaker for the price of the oration, which he considers worth one hundred dollars, but for which he is willing to take one-half the sum.

INDIANA has a stringent law against the intermarriage of white and blacks. John Angell Miller, a German, and Mary Sims, a negress, were married a few weeks ago in Floyd county. They and the clergyman who performed the ceremony are now in prison, and each is liable to conviction and sentence to ten years incarceration, or a fine of $5,000.

THE department clerks at Washington are becoming suspicious as to the uses to which their "contributions" for political purposes are put. Some of them have been following Edmunds' bailiffs up pretty sharply, and have about reached the conclusion that the "party" is being "supported" by expensive dining and wining on the part of the collectors.

THE latest Enoch Arden is colored. When he came back to Detroit the other day he found a new husband and two brand new children. There was an amiable discussion and a compromise, by which No. 1 retains his children and No. 2 his wife. There is to be a divorce suit in due form, and a remarriage. Madam says she loves them both—but No. 2 never ran away.

THE California Independents are troubled by an antagonism of leaders. Mr. Bidwell, their nominee for Governor, is a very strong temperance advocate, and in a recent convention he denounced the wholesale and retail liquor dealers in the severest manner; while Senator Booth, who is one of the largest liquor dealers in the State, naturally accepts the opposite political theory.

THE Postmaster-General has confiscated to the use of the government three certified checks, amounting to $1,639, deposited according to law, by Matthew Draper, a failing contractor. This is the first instance in which the department has confiscated such checks. The Postmaster-General has also begun suit against the bondsmen of more than forty failing mail contractors.

CASSIUS M. CLAY: There is but one great issue between the Republicans and the Democrats, but that issue is the most important that ever interested the human race; no less than the question as to whether man is capable of self-government. Grant, in his self-greed and ignorance, has made the issue, and the Republicans, in their cowardice, have become criminal followers.

THE Galveston News reports a typical Granger as advocating the participation of the Patrons of Husbandry, as a body, in national affairs, and saying that "all this talk about the dreadful consequences to our order of going into politics is, if not insulting advice, at least gratuitous dwaddle. What we want is to save the country before the politicians put it in the hands of a receiver."

THEY have secured a fossil Dinornis, or rather the skeleton of one, for the Paris Jardin des Plantes, and they are setting him up. He must have been a pleasing song-bird in his merry prime, for the bones of his feet measure five feet six inches in length. If Admiral Rous could have lived when this bird flourished he might have seen something which even he would have admitted to "beat cock-fighting."

THERE'S many a slip betwixt the statue and the ship. A noble model of a statue of the late Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, designed for a public place in that city, and eight feet in height, recently fell out of the slings in which it was lifting on board a vessel at Leith, to be conveyed to England and there to be cast into bronze. It fell into the vessel's hold with violence, and seems to have been quite dashed to pieces.

THE San Francisco newspapers are taking Senator Sargent severely to task for an elaborate defence of Ex-Governor Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, which he attempted at Oakland, Cal., a few days ago. The substance of the defence appears to have consisted in praise of the ex-governor's municipal labors as revealed in his "improvements" of the Tweed kind in Washington city.

THE Republicans claim to be the particular friends and patrons of the colored people, and the Republican candidates in this State are urging the colored voters to rally to their support in August. If the colored people consult their own interest they will consider before they give themselves up entirely to the party, that, while pretending to be their guardian, took occasion to rob them of millions of dollars through the Freedmen's bank.—Courier-Journal.

COL. FORNEY, in a late letter from London, gives some interesting facts concerning doings of the Peabody Fund Trustees for the poor of London. They have spent $2,000,000, and have nearly $3,000,000 still remaining, and have erected blocks of model tenement houses in Blackfairs, Southwark, Bermondsey, Shadwell, Spitfields, and Chelsea, which will accomodate about 1,400 poor families. The average rent of each dwelling is about 98 cents a week.

THE St. Louis Times believes that in the Ohio "contest the Democracy represent, as nearly as they can be represented, the truths and doctrines that lie at the foundation of political liberty. They enter the campaign as the advocates of tolerance, of justice, of honesty as against corruption, of popular government as against the tyranny of centralism, and it is hardly too much to say that the welfare of the commonwealth rests largely in their keeping."

THERE has been turned out of a foundry in South Boston what is probably the heaviest breech-loading rifle gun ever constructed. It required in casting 156,800 pounds of metal and weighs 82,280 pounds. It was cast February 6, 1874, and special machinery for it had to be procured from England. The gun is of twelve-inch bore, and it is estimated that the first charge will consist of an elongated conical pointed shot weighing 600 pounds, with from six to seventy pounds of powder.

THE Supreme Court of Nevada has declared valid the act passed by the state legislature for the restriction of gambling. The law is very stringent, and if honestly enforced will be almost prohibitory. It compels, under heavy penalties for violation, gambling houses to pay a license of $400 a quarter in advance; prohibits the display of gambling signs or the carrying on of a game in the front room on the first or second floor of a building; and forbids proprietors of gambling houses to allow minors to enter their establishments.

DR. JAMES F. BABCOCK, the Massachusetts State Assayer and Inspector, has been busy during the past week in inspecting samples of brandy obtained at some of the better class of hotels, restaurants and saloons in Boston. The samples were purchased by persons unknown to the dealers, with no hint as to the purpose for which they were taken, and hence afford a good idea of the average liquor imbibed in Boston. In the larger number of cases it was found to be good in quality and free from adulterations. In some cases a practice of "watering" prevailed, and in a few instances ginger, capsicum, grains of Paradise and other harmless aromatics were detected.

ELECTIONS occur this year in the following order:

Kentucky	Monday, August 2
California	Wednesday, September 1
Arkansas	Monday, September 6
Maine	Monday, September 13
Iowa	Tuesday, October 12
Ohio	Tuesday, October 12
Virginia	Tuesday, November 2
Kansas	Tuesday, November 2
Maryland	Tuesday, November 2
Massachusetts	Tuesday, November 2
Mississispi	Tuesday, November 2
Minnesota	Tuesday, November 2
Missouri	Tuesday, November 2
New York	Tuesday, November 2
New Jersey	Tuesday, November 2
Pennsylvania	Tuesday, November 2
Texas	Tuesday, December 7

THE situation of political affairs seems to be correctly understood by at least one newspaper in Iowa. The Burlington Hawk Eye thus admonishes the frisky organs of its party which are laboring under the impression that they can defeat the Democratic candidate by ridiculing his age: "We cannot get for our State ticket that majority it deserves by poking fun at the Democratic candidate for Governor, nor by claiming that Gov. Kirkwood will walk over the track. The war cry has lost its grip, and the bloody-shirt business is played out, and it is well that it is so."

GOVERNOR LESLIE, of Kentucky, a few days ago was the victim of a procedure hardly serious enough to be called a conspiracy or mild enough to be characterized as a joke. Under an obsolete law for the preservation of state property he, with three friends, was arrested for playing croquet on the State House grounds at Frankfort, and taken before a police court. The judge refused to allow the culprits to confess judgment, and decided that a separate jury should be empanneled in each case, thereby increasing the costs. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the jurors found a verdict of $1 each against two and one cent against the others.

THE Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, speaking of Reverdy Johnson's offer to defend the Baltimore American in the libel suits brought by Governor Groome and others, says: "In order to realize the full significance of this offer it must be remembered that the American belongs to the party opposed in politics to that of which the plaintiffs are leaders, and that Mr. Johnson's political affiliations are with the latter. That under these circumstances he should come forward as counsel without fee for the defendants, and defend the press in freedom of speech for the public good, must be accounted one of the most public spirited acts in his honorable career."

WHATEVER difference of opinion there may be in the New-Hampshire Legislature, it is evident that both parties take the same view of the currency question. The Senate and House have passed unanimously the following resolution: "We respectfully instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to procure the enactment of such laws, at their next session, as, by a gradual reduction of the currency, a gradual accumulation of gold in the United States Treasury and in the National banks, and a strict economy in the administration of public affairs, shall bring about resumption at the earliest day practicable."

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY, writing of the rapid decadency of Spiritualism abroad, says: "There is now not a medium of any fame in London whose fraud has not been exposed to the satisfaction of all except the large class of those who wish to be deceived;" and it seems likely that Spiritualistic swindlers in other countries will soon be exposed in the same way. A famous spirit photographer in Paris has just been detected, the dolls and and other paraphernalia by which he produced spirits on the negatives being discovered on his premises. And yet there are people who will go on believing in Spiritualism, and who think that the dear departed have nothing better to do than obey vulgar mediums, to enable them to get money from their dupes.

A DEMOCRATIC House of Representatives will be a far more efficient body to inquire into Republican wrong-doing than a Republican House would be. It will have the great advantage of not having any shrinking fear of the frown of the President and of not experiencing any compunctions in showing how his favorites have fastened like leeches upon the public treasury. It will not, we feel assured, engage in an investigation without the best of reasons; but having entered upon one it will not be deterred by any such paltry consideration as that of dealing gingerly with an offender because he has the President on his side. The people may be assured that in its onslaughts upon corruption the Democratic House will have no fear of the White House influence.—Detroit Free Press.

ABOUT RESUMPTION.

Every dollar of gold purchased with bonds for the redemption of greenbacks adds to the annual interest. If fifteen millions have been issued and sold for silver bullion, this one item alone adds seven hundred and fifty thousand in gold annually for thirty years. Last month's report showed about fifty millions of gold in the Treasury, and somewhat less than four hundred millions of outstanding greenbacks. The Secretary has the power to issue bonds to buy gold to the amount of every dollar of greenbacks. If he means to make redemption in coin absolutely certain, he must do it. And if he does, he will issue more than four hundred millions of new bonds, at an annual interest of more than twenty millions in gold. It is the same old weary story of funding a debt which pays no interest in bonds which pay large interest; of borrowing money on long time at high rates, to make investments which yield no return. If a private man should act so, your Courts would adjudge him a lunatic, and unfit to be trusted with his own property. This policy has been pursued strictly for the last year, and what has been the result? Business, instead of reviving, has become more stagnant and less profitable. Labor has suffered as it never suffered before. Gold has become dearer. Last July the premium was 110; it has been during this month 117; it is now 114. Gold has become scarcer. Last year we exported $50,739,126; this year we have exported $85,507,411, an increase of more than thirty-four millions.—George H. Pendleton.

SIGNIFICANT LETTERS.

LETTER FROM C. F. BLACK, ESQ., TO MR. J. M. COOPER.

YORK, July 11, 1875.

MY DEAR COOPER.—The two separate investments by the ring of $10.000 each in the Patriot settle the case and you have got them down to finer points than I supposed was possible. It is a deadly opening of your campaign. Tom Scott's ownership in '66 only goes to show continuous possession by the ring through a term of years. Did you allude to the state printership and wind off with the Vienna commission swindle? It will please Reed intensely. Have you seen McClure last? I will send on to the Sun a quite insinuating gutwinder by way of reply. He has got into tight quarters and your merciless slaughter of the Patriot will scare him to death. Did you read in Saturday's Sun "The Issue in Pennsylvania?" The Commonwealth this week is reasonably saucy. I see by the Intelligencer that THE PITTSBURG POST takes about the same position as the Patriot. They are a bad lot. Whenever the Patriot sails in will you be kind enough to send me a copy.

I enclose letters from Reed and R. What do you find out in regard to Temple? If he is honest use him; if dishonest or worthless, smash him and be done with it. Your letter received this morning contained powerful good news, but very little of it.

Most truly yours, C. F. B.

FROM WM B. REED TO C. F. BLACK, ESQ.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—I hoped to hear from you to-day, though I think I saw you very brightly in the Sun. It was capitally well done, perhaps too much concession that you were wanting in details. I thought perhaps you had facts. I have nothing from Cooper to-day. M'Clure is a marvel. I don't know what to make of him. He is very inconsistent, yet he seems to help us. Before reading his article of to-day I had sent Marble a reasonably sharp rebuke of his insolence of the other day. Afterwards I hesitated, but on the whole let it go. I don't believe he would ever have said a word but for us. Was he not the chief agent in the tonnage tax scandal and when was that?

Truly yours, W. B. REED.
C. F. Black, Esq.

FROM W. B. REED, ESQ., TO MR. J. M. COOPER.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 12.

DEAR MR. COOPER:—I have yours and its enclosure which I hold subject to consideration. The difficulty I see about it is that it is only an attack on Mr. Wallace, for I don't believe the time has come. I have said over and over to your friend, Mr. C. F. Black, that what at present appears in reference to Mr. Wallace is a very small fact, unless he could show that he owed money to the treasury. The corrupt treasury is our chief aim. Besides, remember, you invite criticism and sarcasm. It adds no force to call Mackey "Bob." What we want are O. K. treasury facts and details stated truly and precisely. What about the conversion of the six per cent. overdue loans and the profits on that? Remember Kemble is a part of our game.

Yours, truly, W. B. REED.

MAKING IT LIVELY.

The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Ohio, the horny handed tarey is making it lively in that State for the bondholders and coupon clippers. In a recent speech he is reported as saying:

But what did the "bloated speculators" demand of their party, and how was their demand responded to by their agents in Congress? They provided by law that the bonds issued under the Funding Bill should never be taxed by Federal, State or municipal authority.

An untaxed aristocracy openly created in this Republic by this party that now asks to be perpetuated in power by the robbed and betrayed producers of wealth!

In order to still further increase the value of the bonds and depreciate the money value of labor and all kinds of property, the coupon clippers and the Republican allies in office began early and systematically the work of diminishing the volume of legal tenders.

Congress passed a law increasing, by a very small amount, the legal tender circulation. President Grant, true to his instincts, and to carry out the behests of coupon clippers and National bankers, interposed his veto. The news went upon the lightning's wing to all the countries of Europe, and instantly the wires were made hot by the congratulations of the money rings of London, Frankfort, Paris, and Vienna to the gold gamblers of State and Wall street. Grant had saved the nests of thieves, and given them a new license to plunder this great people!

If the Democratic party does not get into power to arrest this villainy before the 1st of July, 1879, I would advise you to put your houses in order, for wide-spread misery, disaster, and ruin are inevitable. If you have purchased a farm or dwelling house, and owe one-third of the purchase money, lose no time in persuading the mortgage to take the property off your hands for what you owe.

Mechanics, miners, mill men, laborers, what advice can I give you? May God have mercy upon you and your dependent families. Your and their destitution will defy description!

THE GRAVE'S VOICES.

From the German.

Sunk as in dreams, and lost in anxious thought,
My footsteps brought me to this lonely spot.
To whom belongs the cold? This flowery bed?
"The dead."

Enter thou in, my soul; why shouldst thou fear?
Nought but sweet buds and flowers are blooming here.
Whence comes the essence from these sweet perfumes?
"From tombs."

See here, O man! where all thy paths must end,
However varied be the way they wend.
Listen! the dead leaves speak; ay, hear thou must:
"To dust."

Where are the careless hearts that on the earth
Trembled in pain, or beat so high in mirth?
Those in whose breasts the flame of hatred smoldered?
"Moldered;"

Where are the mighty who take life by storm?
Who o'on to heaven's heights wild wishes form.
What croak the ravens on yon moss-grown wall?
"Buried all."

Where are the dear ones in Death's cold sleep lying,
To whom Love swore a memory undying?
What wail you cypress-trees?—oh hear'st thou not?
"Forgot."

To see where those ones passed, did no eye crave?
May no wild longing pierce beyond the grave?
The fir trees shake their weird heads one be one:
"None, none."

The evening wind amid the trees is sighing,
Fettered in dreams, my saddened soul is lying,
The twilight falls, the red glow paleth fast—
"'Tis past."

—Antonia Dickson in Chambers' Journal.

FLOTOW.

A CONVERSATION WITH THE COMPOSER OF "MARTHA."

[Translated from the Berlin Tribune.]

No opera has ever been more popular than Flotow's "Martha." Since 1849, when it first appeared, it has been performed upward of 1,000 times, at all the great theatres of the world; and it still is a perfect gold mine for its composer, who derives from it alone, aside from his other operas, an income of at least 20,000 florins a year.

Frederick von Flotow has always been a favorite child of fortune. Although nothing more than an ameteur in 1845, and, in effect, a mere stripling, his first operatic venture, "Alessandro Stradella," proved so thorough a success that his name was ranked among the foremost operatic composers of Europe. At the age of twenty-three he was hailed as a peer by Meyerbeer, Auber and Rossini, and his beautiful opera rapidly made the tour of the world.

His next composition, "Martha" made him the most popular of his brethren among the operatic composers of Europe. It had two hundred successive representations at the Opera Comique, in Paris, and soon became a favorite with the operagoers of the civilized nations. The young son of a Mecklenburgh nobleman, whose patrimony consisted of a few sterile acres, saw suddenly flowing into his coffers tantiemes such as had not been even paid to the renowned composer of "Robert le Diable" and "William Tell." Airs from "Martha" were played at every concert; they were drummed and sung by young boarding school misses, and whistled by the street-boys in all great cities of the world.

I remember seeing Flotow at the first performance of "Martha" in his native city of Rotock in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He was then a handsome youth, looking younger indeed, than he really was. The applause bestowed upon him by his fellow-citizens evidently delighted him beyond measure. He blushed to the roots of his hair when the enthusiastic audience called him, at the end of the performance, before the curtain.

A few days ago I saw him again. It was in his beautiful chateau Prientiz, near Linz, in Austria. I was startled at the change which twenty-four years had produced in his appearance. He looked like an old, broken-down man, although he is but little over fifty. His hair was entirely white, and he was bent down like an octogenarian.

He recognized me by my Mecklenburg dialect, and as soon as I had seated myself by his side, told me that he regretted nothing so much as that he had left his dear native country and settled among strangers.

"Why do you not return to Mecklenburg?" I ventured to ask. "I am sure everybody there will receive you with open arms."

"No, no," he replied firmly; "you do not know what might happen. Look at this," and he produced a ponderous epistle. "This is a letter from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Frederick Francis, who withdraws from me the appointment of grand ducal maitre de chapelle, because I married the sister of my divorced wife! Oh, the hypocrisy of these fellows on their petty thrones!"

I durst not say anything on this painful subject. For ten years past this unfortunate event has cast a gloom over Flotow's life. He has been most severely censured for his second marriage. But what are the facts? When scarcely old enough to know his own mind, Frederick von Flotow was induced by his parents to marry a young girl who was secretly affianced to another. Their wedded life was wretched in the extreme. They parted by mutual consent. Flotow's present wife idolizes her gifted husband, and he is happy with her. Nevertheless, he is ostracised in aristocratic circles.

He knit his massive brow as he continued complaining of how people had recently treated him. "I have led," he said, "my whole life long a most laborious existence. If I have won successes, they were due, above all things, to hard work, to unremitting toil. The score of 'Martha' I rewrote several times before I allowed it to be played, and I have been still more painstaking with my subsequent operas. And what has been the result? Pecuniarily. I have no reason to complain, for, although I am not rich, I am comfortably situated, and certainly richer than any of my ancestors have been for many years past. But what a life of disappointment I have recently had to lead. Will you believe that the Parisians, who were once my most ardent admirers, have completely ostracised me. I have my new opera, 'Haida,' ready for the stage. I am free to say it is quite equal to any of my previous productions. And yet not a manager in Paris dares to perform it, because I am a German. It is tabooed in Berlin because the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg hates me; and in Vienna because the Emperor of Germany will not permit its performance in Berlin. Has any modern composer ever been so unfortunate?"

"Why not start your new opera in London?" I interrupted.

"No, no, my friend," replied Herr Von Flotow, "you don't understand that. A new opera to succeed in London, must first have been given in Paris. Listen," he added, going to the open piano in his room, "and tell me what you think of these melodies."

And he began to run his fingers over the ivory keys with wonderful mastership, playing new and delightful airs.

"Are those melodies pretty?" he asked.

"Pretty!" I replied, "they are enchanting! Better than 'Martha.'"

And yet he cannot get this opera performed! Such are the conventional and national prejudices.

Herr von Flotow has three children by his second wife, who herself is an eminent pianist. He leads at Prienitz the life of a hermit, going but rarely to Vienna. His tenants are greatly attached to him, on account of his kindness to them.

During my long conversation with him I heard Herr von Flotow pass some curious opinions on the other great composers of the day.

"Meyerbeer," he said, was incomparably the greatest of them all. Rossini ruined himself by writing too much. Bellini was a musical confectioner, producing excellent sweatmeats. Donizetti would have been very good had he not been an Italian. Wagner is grand, but often too terrible. Verdi was very promising, but had deteriorated of late. Ambroise Thomas was an imitator of Adam. Gounod had made a great mistake to write anything after 'Faust.' He should have taken warning of Auber's example."

All this was well said, extremely caustic, but not always just. Herr von Flotow had evidently been soured by what he considered his bitter disappointments. He is a spoiled child of Dame Fortune. The slightest mishaps make him angry.

Upon leaving the chateau, I caught a glimpse of Frau von Flotow. She is a portly, good-natured lady of forty. Her serene face does not indicate in any way that she is conscious of the trouble she has caused her illustrious husband. And yet she is smarting under it; and to me it looks more than probable that his days are numbered. He looks certainly very old and broken down.

GRACEFULLY DECLINES.

The following letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis is in reply to one from Governor Coke of Texas, offering Mr. Davis, on behalf of the directors of the Texas Agricultural college, the Presidency of that institution:

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1875.

His Excellency Gov. Coke:

MY DEAR SIR—With sincere gratitude I acknowledge the honor tendered by the Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, as set forth in your letter of the 14th ult.

No occupation would be more acceptable to me than that which would enable me to co-operate with you in the organization of a system for the instruction of the youth of our country in the two important branches to which the colleges at Bryan are to be specially devoted.

I can not fully thank you for the generous confidence manifested in offering to me the presidency of those colleges, and it is but a fair return that I should cordially confess that you have overrated my ability, and in the consciousness that I could not satisfactorily perform the duties of the office, decline to accept it. As soon as my private affairs will permit, I hope to revisit Texas at more leisure than when last among you, and will be glad then to confer with you on the subject of an educational system for Texas, and as a volunteer, to render such service as my small acquirements and shattered constitution may allow.

With best wishes for the directors personally, and for yourself specially, I am with renewed expression of thankfulness, respectfully and truly your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CROQUET.

The Baltimore Sun, in speaking of the latest modes of playing croquet, says: "The latest mode of setting the hoops is to place them so that the hoops shall be less than eight yards from one boundary, and each player is compelled to run the middle hoop four times. A late variation of the game is to have two four ball games, one set starting from each end of the lawn. If a ball belonging to the other set is in the way, it may be taken up and replaced. By a rule just adopted, at starting, the player's ball is to be placed one foot from the first hoop and opposite its centre, instead of a mallet's length, as formerly. The object is to make the first hoop a certainty, and so to bring all the balls into play at once. If the first hoop is missed the ball is not taken up, but remains where it lies, and is liable to be made use of by the other balls, whether they have run the first hoop or not. This puts a player at the first stroke of his first turn in precisely the same relation to all the balls as he is at the commencement of all subsequent turns. Thus, a player may at his first turn play either for a hoop or croquet. Formerly he had to run the first hoop before playing for a croquet; now he may play for a croquet before taking any hoop. Striking a ball tight is abolished, but pegging out is retained. It is a sore point, especially with ladies, when about to go out, to have one's plans spoilt by an adversary who knocks you outside the boundary, but this is in the chances of war, and makes the game more interesting."

PRINCESS BEATRICE.

[Chicago Times.]

Every attempt to find an eligible Protestant prince for Miss Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, having failed, and there being no heir to a dukedom in the British isles who is willing to sacrifice, as Lorne did, his own individuality for a royal wife, the queen has been driven in sheer despair to seek a husband for the princess through the advertising columns of the organ of English polite society, The Morning Post. At any rate, the following advertisement was lately printed in that paper, and the reader will see at a glance that the description tallies with the princess exactly: Matrimony—A lady is anxious to find a home for a young lady in whom she is deeply interested, as wife to a man with or without children. She has good health, good temper, cultivated mind, quiet and homely tastes, deep religeous principles, devoted to children. A Plymouth brother would be preferred. Any one who gets her will bless God for such a life companion. Address, &c.

TWILIGHT AND SEA.

Remember how the twilight flung
A curtain over thee and me,
As, wandering hand in hand, we sung
Beside the summer sea.

What if some glittering mermaid laid
Down on the sand a listening ear,
And, like a treacherous woman, staid
Our tender talk to hear.

What if, in caves of ocean deep,
She treasured up each precious word,
Thinking that earthly lovers keep
The vows that she has heard.

Perhaps the sorrowing mermaid's tears
With pearls those vows incrusted o'er,
And Ocean, when his wrath uprears,
May cast them on the shore.

There memory and I will roam
Where fickle waters kiss the land,
Watching the bright and dancing foam
That dashes o'er the sand.

And I will seek and bind the pearls,
A fancied necklace, rich and rare
(While thought in every cluster curls),
About my neck to wear.

What though those days were short and few
And ne'er again shall come to me,
Each summer shall betroth anew
The twilight and the sea.

—Appleton's Journal.

LONDON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

For several centuries a few wild beasts, consisting mainly of lions, bears and tigers, were kept in the Tower of London for the edification of the public, and were exhibited to the gaze of the curious in what was known as Exeter Change. In 1826, Sir Humphrey Davy and Sir Stanford Raffles, with other prominent naturalists, proposed the scheme of the Zoological Gardens, where beasts and birds of every country should be collected for the amusement and instruction of the masses. The idea was deemed chimerical, as most bold and original ideas are in their inception, but the projectors persevered, and very soon, by the brilliant success of their enterprise, proved its feasibility and importance. Heavy expenses were incurred in constructing the Gardens, but these were soon liquidated by the patronage they received. The place secured the popular favor at once, and was thronged by a multitude who experienced a new pleasure in viewing wild animals in the enjoyment of comfortable and spacious quarters amid delightful shrubberies and under the shelter of green canopies. In these favorable conditions the denizens of foreign climates and of boundless deserts and forests displayed something like their natural spirits and activity, and were seen to unwonted advantage. Since their establishment, the Gardens have been gradually extended and improved, as the finances of the Zoological Society, which originated and control the affair, have increased.

The first rhinoceros was purchased for the Gardens at a cost of $5,000; the four giraffes cost $3,500; and their transportation an additional $3,500; the elephant and calf cost $4,000; and the hippopotamus, although a gift, was brought home and housed at an expense of $5,000. The Society has been saved a great deal of expense through the gift from the Queen of animals sent her by foreign potentates, and through numerous valuable accessions constantly received from the various officials in the forty odd dependencies of the British Empire, and also from the army of British hunters who allay their thirst for adventure by exploring all portions of the globe in quest of game of every sort.

The Gardens are situated on the northwest side of Regent's Park, and cover about 17 acres. They were first opened to the public in 1828, with a collection of 430 animals. In seven months' time they had been visited by 30,000 persons, the tickets of admission being one shilling. The expenses of the opening year were $50,000. In 1830 the menagerie collected at Sandpit Gate, Windsor, by George IV., was added to the Gardens; in 1834 the last of the Tower menagerie was received there, and at the death of the grandfather of the present Lord Derby the superb collection of animals gathered by him at Knowsley, and sustained at an annual expense of $50,000, went to swell the assemblage provided for by the Zoological Society. In 1870 the Gardens contained 590 quadrupeds, 1,227 birds, and 255 reptiles. It is said to be the largest collection in the world.

The annual income of the Zoological Society is about $100,000, and the expenses of the Gardens consume $80,000. The admission to the Gardens on Mondays and holidays is sixpence a head, and other days it is a shilling. From these fees accrues a yearly revenue exceeding $50,000. In 1851, the year of the great exposition, the income of the Gardens was $100,000. In 1864 it was $63,500. In 1866 the amount paid for food for the animals was $19,185.

"GOOD FOR THIS DAY ONLY."

In a recent case the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine rendered a decision on the "good-for-this day-only" ticket question, which is thus condensed by the Albany Law Journal:

"The company's ticket agent had told plaintiff that it was necessary to purchase but one ticket to enable him to pass over the road, stopping over night at an intermediate station, and that the conductor would give a stop-over check to enable plaintiff, to do so. Plaintiff accordingly purchased the ticket, paying fare for the whole distance. On the second day the conductor refused the ticket, because it was endorsed 'good for this day only,' and plaintiff was expelled from the cars on refusal to pay the fare demanded. We are not informed whether plaintiff asked for or obtained the stop-over check; but the court held that, in an action against the company, the representations of the ticket agents were admissible in evidence, and that the conductor, having been informed of these representations, was not authorized to expel plaintiff from the train without first offering to return the excess of fare paid or to deduct it from the fare demanded, though the rules of the company prohibited passengers from stopping over upon such tickets."

In a similar case the New York Court of Appeals made a different decision, holding—

"That the wrongful taking of a ticket from a passenger by the conductor of one train does not exonerate him from compliance with the regulation in another train, on which he wished to proceed upon his journey; and the second conductor is justified in expelling the passenger on refusal to pay his fare. This court holds that conductors are not bound to take the word of a passenger as to whether he previously had a ticket, or as to how far it would have carried him."

A JAPANESE VIEW OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

A file of Japanese newspapers—that is, papers written by the Japanese themselves—can hardly fail to afford reading of a novel kind and full of amusement, if only from the opportunity of comparing Japanese ideas with our own on many subjects of interest common to them and to us. In a late number of the Japan Mail we see by the translations of several articles from the native press there has been an active discussion going forward on the last subject we should have expected in Japan—"Woman's Rights." One writer, referring to a previous thesis of Messrs. Mori and Tukuzawa, who maintained the equal rights of husband and wife, says:

"If we look into the theories of Europeans on this subject, it would appear that the possession of equal power by husband and wife is based on natural reason. But if we observe the practice of Europeans, it would appear that the power of the wife is greater than that of the husband, and that this error has been brought about by the want of a correct view of the dictates of nature. We will point out examples of this. In going through a door the wife passes first and the husband follows her; the wife takes the best seat and the husband the next best; in visiting the wife is first saluted; in forms of address the wife is first mentioned. Moreover, while men are in the company of ladies they must be particular in their conversation, and are not permitted to smoke without the ladies' permission being first obtained. These and like customs are innumerable, and the power of the women is far greater than that of the men."

"Europeans," he proceeds, "are accustomed to these habits, and see nothing unreasonable in them, but in Oriental eyes they seem strange indeed." Strange and not reasonable he clearly thinks them, and referring to the prohibition to smoke before ladies, because they do not like it, he thinks they should leave the room in that case, and not curtail a man's freedom and limit his pleasures when there is nothing immoral in smoking or injurious to the health of others. From this and other things he comes to the conclusion that if men don't take care they may find their rights seriously compromised. He especially adduces the smoking canon as an illustration to show that "the equality of rights between husband and wife is much misunderstood, and that men idolize their wives for the purpose of pleasing them. And this is the reason why some of the celebrated women of Europe have behaved in a manner which it pains us even to hear of, and which is terrible. At present there is much discussion in this country as to the relations which should exist between men and women. It is well, therefore, that our learned men should take this into consideration, otherwise the power of the other sex will grow gradually, and eventually become so overwhelming that it will be impossible to control it. Ye learned men what are your views?"

The writer evidently waits for an answer from the learned, and we sincerely trust that we may obtain one that will tend to tranquilize him as to the growing power of the other sex in this country at least.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

THE LAST CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

The Court of Queen's Bench will cease to exist next November—that is to say, the act of Parliament which abolishes it will take effect at that time; although what probably will be its last sitting was held July 6. The London Times says:

"It is impossible (as Lord Coleridge observed a year or so ago) to contemplate without a feeling of interest, and perhaps a passing pang of regret, the extinction and passing away of so august and ancient an institution. Even in this country, so tenacious in its traditions and institutions, and most of all its judicial institutions, the Queen's Bench, as it was curtly called, or, to use its correct legal title, 'the Court of the King before the King himself'—'coram ipso rege'—was the most ancient of all, and far more ancient than Parliament itself; for it can be traced back clearly in the substance of its nature and character and in the essence of its jurisdiction to the time of Alfred—above ten centuries ago. It is a curious circumstance that, reckoning from the accession of Alfred in 871—the earliest date at which such a jurisdiction can be shown to have been exercised—to the year 1870, when the original of the judicature act which abolished it was introduced, just 1,000 years should have elapsed. To Sir Alexander Cockburn, certainly in many respects not the least distinguished of the series, belongs the melancholy distinction of being the last Lord Chief Justice of England. The jurisdiction of the court, it is true, is preserved by the Judicature act, and is vested in a division of the High Court of Judicature. And its peculiar jurisdiction is vested in that division exclusively. But as a court—as that great court which has existed ever since the Conquest as a distinct and separate tribunal, with that high and lofty jurisdiction which could originally only be exercised by the King in person, and was so exercised by our sovereigns ever since the time of Alfred, as that great court of the King; inferior only to Parliament in greatness and in dignity—its history has closed. All its proud distinction and its lofty traditions expire and pass away and become as things of the past. It has, however, a great history—a history of ten centuries' duration—closely connected with the Constitution of the country through a long succession of ages, and associated with series of great names and historic, often tragic, events; and it was not fitting that it should pass away forever without a word by way of memorial and in some measure of regret."

THE will of Robert H. Ives of Providence is a great surprise and disappointment to almost everybody. It was universally expected that he would leave large sums to various public institutions, Brown University especially hoping to come in for a big slice, but, beyond bequests not exceeding in all $200,000, the whole of his immense fortune goes to his only daughter, wife of Prof. W. B. Gammell, formerly of Brown University, who is now the richest woman in America, having an income of at least a million a year, Mr. Ives' estate being estimated at about $20,000,000.

A SOUTHERN journal says: "We have several million acres of prime lands untouched yet."

THERE COMES A TIME.

There comes a time when we grow old,
And like a sunset down the sea,
Slope gradual, and the night wind cold
Comes whispering, sad and chilling;
And locks are gray
As Winter's day,
And eyes of saddest blue behold
The leaves all weary drift away,
And lips of faded coral say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leaped as leaped the laughing main,
Are dead to all save memory,
As prisoner in his dungeon chain.
And dawn of day
Hath passed away,
The moon hath into darkness rolled;
And by the embers warm and gray,
I hear a voice in whisper say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime
Is shrouded in the mist of years,
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
But oh! the spark
That kindled youth to hues of gold,
Still burns with clear and steady ray,
And fond affections lingering, say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when laughing Spring
And golden Summer cease to be,
And we put on the Autumn robe,
To tread the last declivity;
But now the slope,
With rosy hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold—
Another dawn, with fairer light,
While watchers whisper through the night,
There comes a time when we grow old.

FASHION'S PROGRESS.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The "season" at the watering places is just now in full blast, and correspondents are telling us of the snobs and the belles who have poured out from the cities to dress and become uncomfortable in the crowded hotels of the seaside. Experience has taught most fathers and mothers that the "marrying men" are not generally to be found at such resorts, and the custom of raising funds necessary for such costly displays, by mortgaging lots or depositing bonds as "collaterals," has in a measure passed away. Time was when the most extraordinary efforts were made to give a daughter, whose brow had been kissed by a nameless number of summers, one more chance to "catch" the adventurers of Long Branch or the "Bucks" of the White Sulphur; and the caricaturists of our illustrated periodicals have satirized with mean severity the anticipations of the fond parent before "the season" as well as his disappointment after it.

But men and women too have grown wiser. Their wits have been sharpened by heavy expenditures and unsuccessful efforts at match-making. They have ascertained that most young men who visit the crowded watering places go there to flirt—to gain unworthy triumphs over young and girlish hearts—not to marry. The men of substantial worth, of honorable aspirations and dignified purpose, seek rest and recreation where they can find it, not where it is not to be found. They betake themselves to sequestered spots unfrequented by fashion and unembarrassed by the follies which fashion brings. They go for real rest, not for the gnawing and worrying dissipations of popular resorts. The brilliant ball-room, with its dazzling jets, its palpitating bosoms, throbbing in under rotundity and plumpness, and with its eager wearing activity, has no charms for them. They want to remove themselves afar from such heating diversions, and therefore they go not to the places where the snob is a hero and where the bilk is a captain.

Yet, in spite of the change which has come over the guests of these popular resorts, they have their charms. To those who delight in flirtations they are a heaven of rapture. The female devotee of society goes there well supplied with amorous poems and lace handkerchiefs. She wanders out under the shade of the trees in the forenoon, and perhaps by some gurgling spring, near some babbling brook, or on some moss-covered rock, she takes her seat, opens a volume of Byron or Swinburne, and raises her eyes to every youth who may, by the merest accident in the world, wander that way. If she reads consecutively a half dozen lines in the passionate appeal of Gulnare, or catches a few sentences as they issue from the soft lips of Medora, she does well. Her time, however, is chiefly occupied in casting beseeching looks at some young buck whom she does not know, and in default of these the handkerchief—that little instrument of intrigue and crime—comes into requisition. She passes this across her mouth, and it is is answered by some sighing youth, whose eyes are glancing at her from beneath a straw hat, or a fancy umbrella. They draw near unto each other and she tells him how much he looks like a friend of hers; how she had seen him at table; how devoted he seemed to some other woman, and how anxious she had been to know him.

These stereotyped explanations pave the way to a fond and familiar interchange of confidences, and these are soon sealed first by a touch of the hand and then by other favors. So they go in the thoughtless whirl of from one step to another, until, by a series of feverish aggressions on the one side and semi-reluctant surrenders on the other, there are complications and sobs and sighs. Heigh! ho! let them go. Such is the result of the "independence" and take-care-of-herself of the American girl. She is self-reliant; she needs no chaperone; she laughs at the caution of French mothers, and maintains that the virtue can not be made of very stern stuff which requires a guardian to protect it; but she knows in her inmost heart that such caution is necessary and sighs when she thinks what a protection it might have been to her.

SUCCESSFUL TRIP FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA IN A SMALL YACHT.

[Boston Journal, July 21.]

The voyage across the Atlantic from east to west has just been made by what is believed to be the smallest craft which has ever attempted or accomplished the journey. Several miniature vessels have crossed from this side, but the return trip, it is thought, has never been made. The yacht in question, the Effort, 15.9 tons burden, of Greenock, Scotland, arrived at St. John, N. B., on Saturday, having left Fleetwood, England, on May 29. Westerly winds, with heavy weather, prevailed until June 5, on which date at midnight a heavy gale sprung up from the South, with heavy weather and rain. Then the wind hauled round to W. by N. and a heavy cross sea had to be contended with. Through all the little craft did nobly, and did not ship a sea. Other gales were experienced at different times during the 49 days the voyage lasted, and Capt. Hugh Hesketh, the commander, says he never experienced such rough weather before. The Effort is 53 feet in length, 10 feet wide, 6 1-2 feet deep, and is fitted with two engines of six-horse power, working on the screw shaft diagonally from either side. She is schooner rigged with a square foresail, but was originally a sloop, and has one deck. She was constructed by Edward Kerr, in 1868, and is consequently seven years old. The cabin and engine room extend nearly the whole length of the vessel. The outside planking is of pitch pine, and the timbers of oak. She came out under sail, her screw being unshipped. There was no chronometer on board, her position being determined by lunar observations, a thing seldom done. She was steered by a tiller and was very easily managed. In stormy weather her behavior was better than in an ordinary chop, as in the latter she jumped about considerably. The wind was unfavorable during almost the entire voyage, and the highest rate of speed attained was six knots an hour. The crew consisted of Hugh Hesketh, captain; John Lightbody, mate; Thomas Hesketh, 14 years old; William Hesketh, 12 years old; one cat, name not given.

OPERATIC GOSSIP.

[Paris Correspondence Appletons' Journal.]

Gossip from London on the subject of the Italian opera in that city informs me that Nilsson's voice has been greatly injured and worn, some say by her recent illness, and others by her exertions in singing in "Lohengrin," the noisy instrumentation of Wagner being fatal to the voice. She is also (alas for the inæsthetic rumor!) reported to be getting very stout. "She is nearly as large as was Parepa-Rosa," quoth my informant. O fair and angelic Christine! Is it to this complexion thou hast come at last. Patti still reigns unquestioned queen of the operatic boards, untiring and adored, with powers and voice that mature with wear and time, and are not in the least impaired.

As an instance of her vigor and energy, I am told that a few weeks ago, during the preparation of the revival of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," she, one evening at the close of the evening's performance, turned to the manager and said to him:

"We are all here; let us have a rehearsal of 'Romeo and Juliet' at once."

"But madame," remonstrated the astonished manager, "you have just got through a long opera, and it is 1 o'clock in the morning—are you not tired?"

"Tired!" quoth the indefatigable little Queen of Song, "I am never tired!"

However, the suggestion of the energetic prima donna was not adopted. Patti now receives the highest prices ever paid in London to a prima donna, namely, $1,000 per night, in gold, for each performance at the opera, and $250 for every song she sings at a concert, with $150 for each encore. In one day she made $1,700. I hear that Mme. Titiens is positively engaged for an operatic and concert tour for next season in the United States. I do not think that the engagement will be a successful one, great artist as the lady is, for she is growing old, is not at all prepossessing in appearance, and her voice is much worn. Miss Abbott's debut in London has been postponed till next season. The rumor that I before mentioned, namely, that she had studied the opera of "La Filie du Regiment," in which she was to have appeared, from the original score and not as it is now performed on the Italian boards, was correct, so that when she came to rehearse the opera it was found that she would have to relearn it entirely before attempting to sing it in London. So, on the night appointed for her debut, Mlle. Marimon took her place. Miss Blanche Tucker has signed an engageagement for five years with Mr. Gye, but is to study for another year in Italy before appearing in opera. Mrs. Knox (Miss Florence Rice that was) is positively to make her debut next season at the Grand Opera in Paris, either as Leonara in "La Favorita" or as Selika in "L'Africaine." Miss Montague, who is reported to be the most promising of the young embryo prime donne of the present day, is said to be engaged to sing in English opera with Miss Kellogg next season.

THE FAMILY NEXT DOOR.

There is a family moving into the house next door; we can hear through our blinds the carriers of the furniture move along the walk. All the talking is done by one voice. It is the man of the house, and he has got a little son. We need not look out of the window for confirmation of this impression. His words establish it as clearly as the eyes could witness and we know just what is being done out there as well as if we stood in the very midst of it. Every time he speaks we dot it down on an extra piece of paper, and so far he has made the following utterances:

"Put that whip down."
"Get out of the way."
"Don't climb up there."
"Take your shoes off that bedstead."
"Shall I speak to you again?"
"Do you want to break those things."
"Come out of that."
"Go away from that horse; do you want to get your head kicked off!"
"Do you hear me, or shall I speak again?"
"Hey, there! what did I tell you about that horse?"
"Now, you sit still there, and don't you dare to move an inch, or I'll break every bone in your body."—Danbury News.

A NEW JERSEY GIRL SELLS HERSELF FOR $15,000.

[From the Somerset Messenger.]

A somewhat eccentric though wealthy gentleman named Gates has recently been creating quite a sensation in and about Somerville. He is well advanced in years, being upward of seventy, himself a widower and a cripple, with one married daughter, an only child. He moved into Hillsborough Township over a year ago, and bought considerable real estate, giving one farm to his daughter. He is said to have been quite lavish with his money—to such an extent that his family became alarmed, and an effort was made by his daughter and son-in-law to have him declared insane and placed under guardianship, but this effort proved a failure. Among his other eccentricities was his evident fondness for the society of young ladies. On the 5th of July he became acquainted with a young lady from the West, who, with her mother, was temporarily staying in Somerville, and who is not yet out of her teens, to whom he made proposals of marriage. The girl took one hour to consider the matter, and then signified her acceptance, although, it is said, against the wishes of her mother, and on Monday of that week the parties were united in marriage, the ceremony taking place in Plainfield—the mother in the meantime having become reconciled. Fifteen thousand dollars was the marriage portion of the bride, which sum was at once placed at her disposal.

VARIETIES.

ALL the clock makers in Connecticut have agreed to suspend operations for four weeks.

A SARATOGA belle writes home: "It is horrid here—not a man in town is worth over $15,000."

THE fashionable crime in England, at present, is the stealing of ladies' dressing cases at railway stations.

FORTY years ago there were only two architects in New York. Now there are not less than five hundred.

THE Prince Imperial has subscribed $1,200 and the Empress Eugenie $800 to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the overflow of the Garonne.

DURING the recent floods in France, a New Foundland dog saved the lives of twelve persons, but was drowned in attempting to save a thirteenth.

HEREAFTER the Prussian Government will levy a tax on beer and on stock operations, in order to meet a deficit of $5,000,000 in the annual budget.

A ST. PAUL husband has sued his mother-in-law for alienating his wife's affections from him, and inducing her to leave him and return to her parents.

A GARDENER, who hung an old coat out to frighten the birds away, and afterwards found a young brood in one of the pockets, wants to know another remedy.

TWO rival belles met at a fancy ball last winter. "How well you look under candle light!" exclaimed one. "And how charming you are in the dark!" said the other.

THREE children who were prostrated by a stroke of lightning in Georgia, that had first struck a tree, all had perfect photographs of the tree imprinted on their persons.

A NEW BRUNSWICK court of equity has declared that a deed given by an intoxicated man, who received a very inadequate consideration, should be treated as a mortgage only.

THERE are three "tramp" hotels in Reading, Pa., where lodging can be had for from 10 to 20 cents, and breakfast 15 cents. The 10 cent lodgers sleep on straw in sheds, without covering.

SOME scholars in the normal school at Westfield, Mass., turned violets green by dipping them in ammonia, and tricked the botanical teacher into a lecture about the apparent discovery of a new flower.

THERE is an English paper which thinks that in case of war the chief food-producing nations, by combining against England, could conquer her without firing a shot or landing a soldier by simply declining to deal with her.

YOUTHFUL enterprise found its reward in Providence the other day. A ten-year-old boy boy borrowed three dollars from his father and started a curbstone restaurant, very soon clearing eleven dollars, besides paying back the borrowed money.

THIS latest Maine murder is one of the most singular reported for many a day. William Pangborn of Medway, an old gentleman of 82, is under arrest for having killed his wife, 61 years old, on Saturday night, and admits having committed the act, but claims that he did it while dreaming that he was fighting a bear.

AT an auction sale of horses, in New York, last week, were sold seventeen head of trotting stock, at rather low prices. Among the horses were included some very fast pacers and trotters, descendents of Hambletonian, Gold Dust, Mambrino Pilot, and other celebrated sires. They were sold at from $105 to $300 each.

A GALVESTON hen has distinguished herself by laying a curious double egg, consisting of an outer and an inner body. The former is larger than an ordinary goose's egg, and has no yolk. In the place where the yolk ought to be lies the inner egg, covered almost completely with a hard shell, and perfectly formed in every other particular.

A SOMEWHAT singular discovery has just been made at Buckingham Palace. During some alterations, and while the workmen were engaged in pulling down a wall, a large quantity of valuable gold and silver plate, of about the time of George III., and supposed to be worth several thousand pounds, was discovered in a place of concealment.

A LITTLE boy five years of age, living at Upper Mills, N. B., saved the life of his brother, two years younger the other day. The three-year-old fell into the river, and his preserver, with wonderful courage and presence of mind, ran out to the end of the log which projected over the water, and held on to the little fellow till some other boys, who happened to be near, ran a long distance and obtained assistance.

THE other day, when the stamp clerk at the Vicksburg Post Office refused to "lick on a three-center for an old lady who wanted to post a letter, she stood back, gave him a glance of scorn, and indignantly exclaimed: "Well, if folks ain't getting powerful peart and sassy these days! I believe if Gabriel should blow his trumpet to-morrow that half the young folks would want to git on starched shirts afore they went to heaven."

ST. LOUIS GLOBE: We trust it is not true that Mr. Geo. W. Childs, the poet, we were about to say, of the Philadelphia Ledger, but the poet, let us more truthfully say, of nature and the world, has temporarily withdrawn from the service of the Muses while sojourning at Long Branch. One of the grandest opportunities of his life has just presented itself in the death of one of the wives of Brigham Young. We trust he will be equal to the occasion, and give us some mournful, but stirring lines in his own matchless vein to embalm the sad event in mournful verse:

Wife after wife departs,
Who hath not lost a few of them?
Gone to meet No. 27.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 31, 1875.

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County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
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MR. HOYT should "point with pride" to the revelations being made in the Western District of Arkansas.

HON. A. H. DILL, declines being considered a candidate for Governor, preferring to remain in the Senate.

THE Lancaster Intelligence says: Pendleton teaches right good Democratic doctrine on the financial question.

THE St. Louis Democracy are making great efforts to have the next National Convention held here. They will likely be accommodated.

DOES the Pittsburgh Ring "point with pride" to the monument of $14,000,000 of city debt and the ruinous taxation they have piled up in the last three years?

MOODY and Sankey has been invited to Washington. If they prove themselves able to convert the District Ring, they will have accomplished the marvel of the age.

INFLATION when recommended by Republicans is deemed the right road out of the wilderness, but the Ohio platform is termed downright repudiation. It is very odd.

IF the Chairman of the State Ring Committee wants something further to "point" at, let him go down to Louisiana and direct his index finger at the big list of Radical officials now under indictment.

OUR Ring contemporaries are not paying very much attention of late to the affairs of the people of Cincinnati and New Orleans. The public will begin to loose faith in them if they neglect things both at home and abroad.

CHIEF CLERK AVERY, of the Treasury Department, has been indicted at St. Louis for alleged complicity in the whisky frauds, and Secretary Bristow has relieved him from further duties in connection with his office. "Thus one by one the roses fall."

THE lock-out of the operatives of the Oldham cotton mills, England, still continues, and there are grave fears that the strike will extend. Strikes and financial depressions almost always go together and England is likely to undergo some of our own experiences in the near future.

THE Lancaster Intelligencer charges us with unfairness in crediting it with the publication of the Black and Reed letters. The first notice we had of their publication was through the Intelligencer, but we never intimated or meant to insinuate that they originally appeared there. There is no necessity to strain trifles to make points.

THE WORST ASPECT OF GRANT'S CASE.

Among reflecting men, the worst aspect of Grant's hankering after a Third Term nomination, is the fact, that throughout the entire Union there has not been a single spontaneous expression of the people showing that he is wanted as a Third Term President. This is certainly remarkable, in view of the other known fact, that he has been working for the party nomination of his own mother's son for more than a year. It exhibits a stolidness on the part of the President that one would hardly look for in any human being at all familiar with the ways of the world. Less than half an eye could see that what personal or military popularity he had in the beginning of his political career, had been lost, swallowed up, by the numerous selfish and un-American acts which have marked his administration.

These remarks may be regarded by some as a sort of personal attack; but they are only made to appear so because of the peculiar public position which President Grant has himself elected to occupy. There was not, in any of the political events or movements of the day, the slightest public ground calling for such personal action of the President; and if he had not himself previously moved in the matter, there would have been no occasion whatever for a letter from him on the subject. How very different this whole affair would have appeared, had the people, in different parts of the United States, held meetings and asked President Grant to again become a candidate for the office he now holds. Then, if he did not approve of a Third Term Presidency, he could have said so, gracefully; and he might, possibly, have stood before the world a "second Washington;" even as some of his close friends have been disposed to style him. No such case as this however, is presented to the people for their consideration. On the contrary, it is notorious, first, that the great majority of the voters are not inclined to break down the old prestige of no Third Term for President; and second, that Grant has made himself conspicuously inimical to the people's real interests. Hence not a solitary popular demonstration has ever appeared which could be tortured into approval of a single day's extension of Grant's administration. Never, in the history of the Union, now nearing its Centennial year, has there been a more distinct and emphatic rebuke of a national administration. Two words, greed and nepotism, sum the characteristics of the present incumbent of a great office. Out of these, combined with a total lack of true Statesmanship, our country has been made to pass through terrible suffering; and that general harmony among different sections, which was rapidly approaching when Grant assumed the reins of government was forced back nearly a decade, and is only now coming by the sensible action of the people themselves, in spite of the petty tricks of Grant and his Kitchen Cabinet. These are truths, soon to become history, which cannot be ignored.

THE RING'S ADDRESS.

The State Ring of Pennsylvania is out in address in which it implores the people to once more reinstate it in power, so that it may go on with its schemes of extravagance and thinly disguised plunder. It starts out with the assumption that "the success of the party is essential, in our judgment, to the prosperity of the State, to the perpetuity of the Union, and to the permanence of the principles upon which the Government is founded." There has not been a time these ten years that they have not expressed the same original sentiment, and insisted that unless they got into office, the Union would go to destruction at once. Still the country survived the Ring defeat of last fall, and even exhibits favorable signs of longevity.

Another part of the address contains the following:

Parties are worthy of support so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs.

We cordially endorse this sentiment, and we know of no party in this country that has proved itself more unworthy of public confidence than the party that puts it forth through a Committee. To say nothing of the shameless Ring extravagance and peculation in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; or the plunderings of the State Treasury in the Evans matter, suppose we look at the startling corruptions in the nation's capital—the millions stolen in Credit Mobilier, the Pacific Mail Subsidy, the Salary Grab, the Moiety Frauds and others of the same kind, and enquire whether a party that is guilty of fostering, practicing encouraging and concealing such enormities is worthy the support of the people. According to their own confession they are not.

Will these gentlemen tell us when and how they "promoted the honest and efficient administration of public affairs," either in local, State or national government? Was it in increasing the debt of this city from $4,000,000 to nearly $14,000,000 and trebling the local taxation in three years? Was it in taking and dividing up half a million of the State war claims, at a single grab; the loaning of millions of the State revenues no one knows to whom, refusing to account for the interest on these vast sums, and refusing to give any information as to whom or for what purpose the money was loaned? Was it in the astounding acts of corruption in the District of Columbia and every department of the national government, that have come to light during the past two years in spite of the whitewashing reports of partisan Committees of Congress? If these are acts that recommend a party to public confidence, then public plunder is the true secret of political success.

Further along the learned pundit, Mr. Chairman Hoyt, delivers himself on the subject of "Home Rule" and says:

Should it ever become necessary hereafter, to assert the power of the General Government to promote the public welfare, in any matter of general concern, as, for instance, in preventing local restrictions upon the free transportation of persons or produce, or in removing natural obstructions thereto, the Democratic doctrine, faithfully adhered to, would prevent that party from legislating upon it, Congressionally. The National Government cannot, in fact, be carried on successfully nor can the necessities of the people, with interests so great and so grand as those of the American people, be properly met and provided for by any party holding strictly to the idea that Government is but a federal league, of seperate and independent State sovereignties.

This paragraph begins with a vital truth and ends with a very silly falsehood. The Democracy believe in local self-government, and recognize all the Constitutional powers of the general government, but deny its right to exercise any power not expressly conferred by the Constitution. Mr. Hoyt, on behalf of his party says that the general government is supreme in all things, and that local self-government must be stamped out. That State, and county and township lines must be wiped out, and the whole country be ruled from and by a centralized despotism. Mr. Hoyt has unwisely uncovered the centralizing tactics and tendencies of his party in this paragraph. It is in effect an open declaration in favor of a centralized and irresponsible government, under which such a thing as local self-government cannot exist. It was our admirable system of local self-government that made us the great nation that we are, and made it possible for the people to maintain their liberties against all encroachments of centralization. The Radical party of Pennsylvania now solemnly proclaims itself as the enemy of "Home Rule"—of local self-government, and stands forth as an advocate of centralization and "constitutional" monarchy. How many voters in the Commonwealth are ready and willing to sell their birthright?

"Should it ever become necessary" says the address, "hereafter, to assert the power of the General Government to promote the public welfare, in any matter of general concern, as, for instance, in preventing local restrictions upon the free transportation of persons or produce, or in removing natural obstructions thereto, the Democratic doctrine, faithfully adhered to, would prevent that party from legislating upon it, Congressionally." We shall say nothing of the miserable English in which this is couched, but there is no mistaking its obvious meaning. It is an undisguised declaration in favor of centralization. The Democratic party is arraigned—for what? Because it stands for ever like an immovable rock between the people's liberties—the right of self-government—and centralization.

A little light can be thrown upon Mr. Hoyt's meaning when he speaks about legislating "Congressionally," in matters of "transportation," &c. For three or four years it has been on the Radical programme for the government to seize the telegraphs, railroads and watercourses of the country, and deny the right of private enterprise to engage in such things. Under this programme the government is to become "paternal"—that is, no industry can be prosecuted except under government supervision, and everything must pay tribute to the central government—the great monopolist that sits upon his iron throne, robbing the people of their liberties and inalienable rights, and withering the brain and muscle of the people.

The Sultan of Turkey runs his Kingdom upon precisely this principle—his government is "paternal" in all of its aspects—he "regulates transportation" and "removes obstructions" at his will, never consulting his people. We have yet to learn that the people of Turkey are happy, contented, rich or free. On the contrary they are miserable, abject, downtrodden and form the connecting link between barbarism and civilization. Mr. Hoyt in behalf of his party in this State declares in favor of National supremacy and centralization. According to his views, telegraphs and railroads would be operated under government control, carrying only such messages and freights, and at such prices as the imperial Cæsar upon his throne in Washington shall dictate. He would have every steamboat or other craft that navigates our rivers pay tribute and be subject to the same imperial power.

Against legislation for such, or kindred purposes, Mr. Hoyt says the Democratic party stands opposed. He could not have told a more significant or enduring truth. The Democracy have battled against this same doctrine of centralization from the foundation of the Republic, and in the election of Jefferson prevented it seventy-five years ago. And they will continue to fight it. Of this let the Radical party stand assured: That the day will never come when the Democracy will be willing for the central government to overthrow "Home Rule" and the right of local self-government, and set up a despotic monopoly. Mr. Hoyt and his advisers having taken their stand and declared themselves in favor of centralization, let them defend their position as best they may.

ALL the cry and stuff that has been raised about repudiation, is already beginning to fail in its intended effect. The Philadelphia Ledger, in reviewing the speech of Mr. Pendleton and the silly talk about "repudiation" says "in this regard the name of the late Representative, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has been used as in favor of that odious crime—for all honest men must hold the repudiation of a just debt a crime. For the credit of Mr. Pendleton, the integrity of the party with which he acts, and, still more, for the honor and fair fame of the nation, we are glad to quote Mr. P., in a recent speech in Ohio, in which repudiation is flatly ignored" The Ledger then quotes at length from Mr. Pendleton's speech and says:

Mr. Pendleton is considered a representative man, and to that extent his outspoken views will be well received at home, and will go aboard with good effect on the credit of the country. Some of his allusions on the questions of the currency may not be so generally subscribed to, but he is right at base even there. He is in favor of a paper currency convertible into coin on demand. In this centres all the trouble with our present paper money. But make it, any way most convenient, convertible into coin on demand, and we will have one of the best currencies known to the world. With that single point determined, the question of the currency and the public credit is effectually disposed of.

Coming as this does from an Administration journal, and one that never misses an opportunity to assail the Democratic party and its representative men, it should merit at least the respectful consideration of those blathering organs that are continually howling without knowing what ails them.

THE article headed "Pennsylvania Peculation," which appears elsewhere in this paper, is taken from the leading Republican journal of the West, the Chicago Tribune, and deserves the careful reading and study of every honest voter in Pennsylvania. Of course it will never see daylight in the Ring organs, and probably never be alluded to by them, they being otherwise engaged in misrepresentation and falsehood to deceive their party friends and keep plunderers in power. The article endorses the views put forth by THE POST months ago, to the effect that although the State Treasurer's books may balance and show everything to be lovely, there is no account therein of the money collected for loaning the State money and which the Investigating Committee foots up in amount to $1,200,000. All of which is contrary to law.

ARE we about to have another panic? The firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., failed yesterday with liabilities estimated between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. Wall street was nearly paralyzed for a time and there was such a fluctuation in stocks as has not been noted since the disastrous days of September 1873. What effect this heavy and unexpected failure will have upon the business of the country, cannot be told at this moment. Whether business houses all over the country will be dragged down with Duncan, Sherman & Co., as was the case when Jay Cooke & Co., went down, or whether they will be able to stand the shock yet remains to be seen. We can only hope for the best.

THE law under which the 5-20 bonds were issued provided that they were payable in the legal tender notes of the country. The act of 1869 changed the contract and made them payable in gold. The Commercial talks about repudiation in connection with the Democracy. We respectfully ask it. Does not the national honor require the payment of the public indebtedness to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted? Is this unsound doctrine and does it savor of repudiation? Will our contemporary please answer?

IN 1872 the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions remitted the discussion of the tariff question to the Congressional Districts for discussion and determination, as the question was one of purely Congressional legislation, with which the President could not interfere. As the question of finance is also one that can only come before the legislative branch of the government, why should it not be remitted to the Congressional Districts for discussion and determination?

DEMOCRATS don't be led into any traps. Keep your eyes open and don't be fooled into dividing your vote, or the Ring thieves will only laugh at you if they can succeed in defeating certain of your candidates. It is a desperate game; let's bust it.

A CURIOUS story has been raked up among the old accounts in the War Department, showing how a clerical error had a tragic result. An officer during the War was wrongfully charged with a defalcation amounting to $1,600, and, being unable to readily demonstrate his innocence, he committed suicide. The balance erroneously made out against him was placed in favor of another officer, who knowing it to be a mistake, caused the matter to be hunted up. The result is a post-mortem vindication of the man who preferred death to undeserved disgrace. The story is interesting by reason of its three unusual incidents,—the clerk's fatal error the suicide from such a cause, and the living officer's refusal to accept money which was believed to belong to him.—Chicago Tribune.

MINOR NOTES.

A MOVEMENT has been begun in St. Louis to erect a monument to Gen. Blair.

"IT may be said of the Brooklyn scandal," says a New York letter-writer, "that it shocked the world." It did, indeed. It shocked the world and then wept for more worlds to shock.—Courier-Journal.

THE grasshoppers are becoming a serious pest in the eastern part of Massachusetts, particularly on the seacoast, and at Mansfield they have appeared in countless swarms, devastating the gardens, and partly destroying the grass crops.

THE Lowell (Mass) Times says that the manufacturing prospects of that city are not so discouraging as in other places. Nearly every mill is running, perhaps not to its full capacity, but still nearly up to the usual standard.

IT is thought that the anti-Republican elements in Wisconisn will renominate Governor Taylor. If he is nominated the Milwaukee Commercial Times predicts his re-election by a majority that "will be the greatest political triumph ever accorded any man in Wisconsin."

EVERYBODY didn't get to be a general or an officeholder in consequence of the little misunderstanding that took place in this country a few years ago. "Of the 255,000 headstones to mark the resting places of Union soldiers in national cemeteries, 195,000 are for graves of the unknown."

SENATOR SCHURZ writes to friends in Washington that he will return to this country in October. He has spent most of his time abroad in Berlin, at the Foreign Office, studying the correspondence between Prussia and our Government a century ago, intending to use the data obtained in the political history of America which he designs writing.

IT is now announced that the Blaine and Morrill factions in Maine have had a conference, and that the result is an end of the contest over Mr. Morrill's seat, accompanied with an announcement that Mr. Blaine never coveted the chair at all. The meaning of which is supposed to be a harmonious Blaine delegation from Maine at the next National Republican Convention.

AMONG the closing acts of the Connecticut House of Representatives Thursday was the rejection by a party vote of a constitutional amendment prohibiting aid from public funds for sectarian schools, and the passage of an amendment limiting the compensation of members of the General Assembly to $300 per annum, with mileage to be reckoned at the rate of 25 cents a mile each way.

SOME resolutions passed by the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, concerning their recent reception at Bunker Hill, are to be framed in wood from the British ship of war Hessian, sunk in the York river at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis the washington elm at Cambridge, the Confederate iron-clad Merrimack and the United States frigate Cumberland. Then they are to be sent to Boston.

THE Democratic managers in Ohio are trying to have Mr. Pendleton appear as a sort of happy compromise between Allen and Thurman. We have the authority of the Cincinnati Commercial for the statement. The intimation is, of course, that Pendleton has thus far been the chief gainer by the Bunker Hill Convention, and in case of its indorsement at the polls, would be the only available Presidential candidate from Ohio before the Democratic National convention.—Chicago Tribune.

THE Boston Post reports that a European lady recently sold a kiss for $20,000, while a lady passenger who sued a Western conductor for kissing her, got only $1,000; and the latter sum the Post thinks is contemptible when compared with the former. This is certainly so; but it is still more contemptible when compared with the profits of kissing among religious people in Brooklyn. Nothing like the sums there realized by by kissing was ever before heard of in the world.—N. Y, Sun.

REFERRING to the State's evidence of Smith in the Meadow Mountain massacre case in Utah, the Virginia (Nev.) Territorial Enterprise says that "had he ten years ago attempted what he now proposes to do, his life would not have been worth a penny." And it concludes that "the Mormon Church is beginning to topple. The head of the order is swiftly nearing the grave. Schools are extending, and it would be strange if in the heart of our country there would much longer thrive an institution founded on the lust of men and the degradation of women."

So long as we have such a President as Gen. Grant, we suppose that extraordinarily foolish or incendiary articles in such a paper as The National Republican must still be treated as of some consequence. It has been recently talking about an abandonment of neutrality in the Cuban question, and what it calls "comparative and neutral fraternization with the patriots." If this has any meaning at all, it means that some of the desperate adventurers around Gen. Grant would be glad of an opportunity for a foreign war before the next Presidential election.—N. Y. Tribune.

EX SENATOR CARPENTER of Wisconsin has views of the third term question. He told a correspondent of the Milwaukee News, recently, that in his opinion Gen. Grant will be the candidate of the Republican party for a third, adding, "I can see no possible way of avoiding it. He will undoubtedly be the candidate of the Republicans next year on a hard money platform. This situation affords him the exact pretext he wanted and to which he referred, when he wrote his third term letter, as 'circumstances not likely to occur.' I think Judge David Davis of the Supreme Court of the United States will be the Democratic candidate on a greenback platform, and that greenbacks will win."

A FAIR and square test case under the Civil Rights law will now be made up in Indiana. In direct violation of the State statute Frank Miller, white, has married Mary A. Ginis, colored, and is in jail for so doing. The marriage license was regularly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clark County, and the ceremony was regularly preformed by a Methodist clergyman of New-Albany, who has been indicted together with the incarcerated bridegroom. The trial is fixed for October. Miller is a German by birth, has been in this country about six years, and declares that he loves his wife and would "rather have her than any white woman he ever saw." She is described as "a decent, honest woman," and both announce their intention of fighting the matter to the end.

PENNSYLVANIA PECULATION.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Administration Republican, July 26th.]

At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature the House passed a resolution directing its Speaker to appoint a committee charged with the investigation of the State Treasury, and authorized to send for persons and papers, and to have access to all records in the office of the Treasurer. The Committee was duly appointed. It waited upon the State Treasurer and suggested that it would like to look at some figures. He refused to "recognize" the Committee. He declined to produce his accounts. The representatives of the people of Pennsylvania were informed that not a scrap of paper, not a leaf of a book, not a row of figures, would be shown them. Dishonesty had no idea of furnishing the proofs of its own guilt. It will be remembered that a certain official thief named Tweed once declined to "recognize" a demand for the production of his accounts. The maneuvre did not pay in the long run. The wily person who sits in the Treasurer's office at Harrisburg is apparently not versed in recent political history, else he would scarcely have taken this disastrous leaf out of Tweed's book. The refusal to submit the accounts is tantamount to an acknowledgement that the accounts are—mildly speaking—wrong. No other inference can be drawn from it. Yet mark how the press of Philadelphia receives his exposure. Here is the Press, which prints the Committee's report on an inside page, gives it a contemptuous heading, and makes not the slightest editorial reference to the grave matter.

The Committee managed to recover from the blow of not being "recognized" by Mackey. It proceeded to investigate this person without his assistance. It has published a preliminary report, which is important, not only for what it says of future investigation when the Legislature has met and the House orders the necessary books and papers to be produced, but for itself. Three points are made.

During twelve years from Dec. 1. 1862, the State Treasury has received not a cent of interest on the funds deposited in bank. The average monthly balance in the hands of the Treasurer has been $2,100,000. Interest on this, at 5 per cent. would have amounted to more than $1,200,000. Who got this money? It was paid to somebody, of course, and that somebody was not the State. If the Treasurer retained this interest for himself, he is liable to fine, imprisonment, and removal from office by impeachment, or judicial decision. In plain English, the matter amounts to this: From December, 1862, to December, 1874, some person or persons pocketed $100,000 a year which belongs to the Treasury of the people of Pennsylvania. This is what the Philadelphia Press considers not of sufficient importance to require editorial notice.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that, "unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt." Nevertheless, nearly $3,000,000 of the fund has been so applied. A law of April 14, 1870, which seems to be plainly unconstitutional, authorized such a disregard of the Constitution, but more than $1,500,000 of the sum was diverted even before any such wretched excuse was framed for the practice.

The law requires the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to use "all moneys" in their possession on the first business day of May, August, November, and February in reducing the public debt. Instead of doing so, they have repeatedly carried balances amounting to over a million dollars over these days. This was done, of course, in order to give somebody the interest on these large sums. The people of Pennsylvania have been forced to pay interest on millions of debt in order that some dishonest person or persons might receive interest on the money that the law said should be used to redeem this debt.

A VETERAN REPUBLICAN IN DEMOCRATIC LINE.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, formerly a Whig then a Republican, and by President Lincoln appointed Minister to Russia, recently made his first Democratic speech in Estill county, that State. After reviewing his record as a Whig and Republican, he stated that he believed that slavery was an evil; and that party strife, domination and oppression which threatened the subversion of civil liberty in the South was inaugurated by Morton, Cameron and Butler. He also informed his hearers why he could not longer act with the Republican party, and concluded with the following appended paragraphs, in which he goes for the scalp of the Third Termer.

The doctrine has been held by some in all ages that free, representative government cannot stand. It belongs to the people of the United States to demonstrate that this position is untrue. But we should by no means assume that this has already been done, but, on the contrary, should continue to guard the institutions of freedom transmitted to us by our forefathers with a jealous care. The price of liberty is an eternal vigilance. People once said that we could not have war; that there was too common an interest, too general a feeling of good will and too great a love of country among the people. But war with its untold horrors has been upon us. Some may say we cannot have a despotism; that the spirit of liberty survives, and is too strong. But, while this may sound very pleasant and secure, it should be remembered that in other lands where liberty was once nurtured and loved, there had been a Cæsar, and a Charles the First, and a Napoleon to overthrow it, and establish imperialism and despotism on its ruins. History with a warning voice is constantly admonishing a people jealous of their liberties to be on their guard. Napoleon said he was for France and her people, but took care to warn his officers that a majority of the votes must be returned for him, and having matured his schemes, he called on the military and seated himself on a throne. Charles the First, envying the military greatness of surrounding monarchs, demanded revenue to raise a standing army. Parliament refused the subsidy and were dissolved. Guided by the counsels of his ministers, he finally imposed the taxes and impositions without the advice of Parliament. Led by Hampden and other patriots, the people resisted this invasion of their rights. Had Charles then possessed a sufficient standing army, like Grant had in Louisiana and the South, the people would have been driven from asserting their rights: but his militia, composed of the yeomanry of the realm, would not support the usurpation, and it cost Charles his head. Our military were under far better discipline; they could be marched into the legislative halls of sovereign States to disperse he Representatives elected by the people. The English did not withstand this usurpation because they were unable to pay the tax or ship money, but because it was an invasion of their rights. Our ancestors did not resist the stamp act and the duties on tea because they could not pay the revenues—indeed, the taxes amounted to a mere pittance—but they resisted them because the impositions were without their consent, and it would have been giving up their liberties to have submitted. Have we any Cæsars, or Charleses, or Napoleons now? Were there not similar invasions, usurpations and encroachments on the rights of the people? Let it not be understood that a comparison was intended of our present rulers in point of abilities and genius, with such leaders as Cæsar and Napoleon. [Laughter.] Had Grant possessed the abilities of either of those great men, with his love of power and indifference to the rights of the people, we should ere this have had an empire or been compelled to resist it by force of arms.

He had given indisputable evidence of a disposition to tyranny. Not content with two Presidential terms, he aspires to a third one. His recent letter on this subject not only shows this, but proves him also the champion egotist of the age. He would not accept a nomination unless, forsooth, tendered under circumstances making it an imperative necessity! How could such a necessity arise? How could the circumstances exist? Is a man whose life of forty years' obscurity, exhibiting only the commonest mediocrity, the only fit person in the United States to be President at a given conjuncture? [Cheers and hisses.] But his stolid looks, neglect of public duties, dissipated habits and repeated encroachments on the rights of the States and people show that he is capable of the most desperate measures. The invasion by military force of the legislative halls of Louisiana, without constitutional authority; the military rule over her people by a subaltern odious to her citizens, who called them banditti and wanted power to have them shot by their soldiery; and the abominable approval of these despotic measures and sentiments, added to the avowed design to overthrow the legal government of Arkansas, prove Grant to be more despotic than Charles I., and deserving a tyrant's infamy.

These oppressions, insults, and indignities, offered as they are to all the people of the United States, designed to create the circumstances and pretense for the third-term-necessity, are the vital issues of the day; and the people should be aroused to realize that they are threatened with a common peril. And the approaching Presidential contest will solve the question whether wrongs and injuries to any part of a people having common ties and interests will be resented by them all.

SOME FACTS ELOQUENTLY STATED.

The most exacting of all the Northern press, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, will hardly find fault with the recent speech of the Confederate General T. M Logan, at the reunion of Hampton's legion, in Columbia, S. C. General Logan took the most cheerful possible view of the result of the war. He said:

Whatever may be our views of those bitter experiences, which, under the iron rule of war, have left us in our present condition; and however much we may regret that we were not permitted to work out for ourselves our own future, and to have thus avoided the terrible effects of forced and arbitrary changes of our institutions and habits; yet, taking the facts as they now exist, an unprejudiced consideration of the subject unquestionably justifies the opinion that our capacity for progress has been increased, and that the present opportunities for developing our resources are greater than were possible under the old regime.

As to the unity of the States, which has been so ceaselessly harped upon by the timid and the designing, General Logan said:

In considering, then, the future of the South, there is one fact suggested at the outset which has been demonstrated to us by the logic of events. It is, that under the operation of causes, which, although unseen at the time, appear now to have been inevitable in their results, a vast social organism has been developed, and is now so far advanced in its growth as a national body politic, and no longer a mere aggregation of States, that unite is a necessity of its further development. In reviewing the past we can clearly see that this national organism has been gradually developed, and while many seek by various theories to account for the failure of the confederacy, the result may be regarded as the necessary consequences of these laws of development under which this social organism—the United States—was being evolved. We had, in the language of Horace Greeley, "fought sternly against the inevitable," but we could not prevail against "manifest destiny." We have accepted the result, and there is now nothing surer in the political world than that this country will continue in the future a united nation. Those causes which were too strong to be overcome by the courage and endurance of the Confederate soldier—even under the leadership of a Lee and a Jackson—still continue to operate, and are yearly gaining strength with the growth and development of the country, while those influences that heretofore in the history of the world have rendered it difficult for large territories to be controlled by one Government have ceased to exist since the introduction of steam locomotion and telegraphic communication. The "future" is not for the "State" but for the "national" development; and we recognize the fact. Our feelings, as well as our interests, already incline us to strengthen and connect the bonds of real union by cultivating feelings of good will and friendship, and we are anxious to contribute our part to the growth, prosperity and good government of the nation.

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF GRAIN.

The price of wheat and Indian corn in this country has gone up considerably within the last three weeks. Wheat is worth about twenty-five cents a bushel more than on the 1st of July, and corn ten cents a bushel more. Thus our farmers will have plenty of money this fall, and they will know how to put it where it will do the most good. For several years they have been very well paid for their crops, but they have not gone into extravagant expenditures on that account. They have saved their earnings and paid their debts, and they are in a more prosperous condition than at any former time since the war ended, and the large prices which they are now to receive will add to this prosperity.

Thus one people profits by the calamities of other. But for the disasters which have overtaken the farmert of Europe, and the destruction of their crops by tempests and floods, we should probably have been obliged to sell our wheat and corn this year at low rates, owing to the abundance of the yield in all parts of this country; and it is lucky for the Europeans as well as for us that we have such a surplus to sell them that famine prices can nowhere be exacted.—N. Y. Sun.

"RISE UP WILLIAM ALLEN."

A Washington special of the 23d says:

A prominent Republican official to-day received a letter from his native town in Ohio, written by a friend, also a prominent Republican, who says that the speeches of Gov. Allen are playing havoc with the prospects of Gov. Hayes. He concedes that Allen's speeches are the best campaign speeches that have been made in this country in a very long time. The writer says that in his own town, where the Republicans have heretofore polled a large majority, Hayes will scarcely get a vote.

FROM SULLIVAN COUNTY, MO.

A subscriber writing from Kiddville, Missouri, says: "The awful wet weather in this neighborhood of late prevents the farmers from gathering in their crops. Fields along some creek bottoms are entirely ruined, the soil being washed away. We had a heavy hail storm last week which destroyed the windows in many houses; Mr. Wm. Smart and R. D. Jamison, each had sixty lights broken. We have also had nearly eight weeks of steady rains; a number of bridges over the smaller streams have been destroyed."

A HEAVY FAILURE.

The House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, Close Their Doors.

Estimated Liabilities About $6,000,000.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The failure of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., which was announced soon after eleven o'clock caused most intense excitement on the street. The direct cause of the suspension s not as yet ascertained and various rumors are afloat among which is one to the effect that their difficulties have been precipitated by the failure of Messrs. A. & W. Collie of London.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE SUSPENSION.

Another report says: Their principal correspondents abroad were the Union Bank of London and Baring Bros. In 1873, arrangements were made with the Baring firm by which Messrs Duncan, Sherman & Co., were to be protected. It is supposed that the withdrawal of that protection this morning was the immediate cause of their failure. They had opened their counting house when a cable from London decided the firm to suspend. It is no little surprise to learn that when a house of first class standing could get their paper discounted at four per cent. the paper of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., was rated at six per cent. The firm, or at least some of its members have been prominently identified with unfortunate railway enterprises as Erie, and Atlantic and Great Western and others of a similar character. It has transpired that foreign bills of the firm will amount to over one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

THE LARGEST BANKING FIRM IN LONDON SUCCUMBS.

A private cable dispatch announces the failure of the Union Bank of London, which was the largest joint banking firm in the city, one with which Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., transacted a large portion of their foreign business.

THE POST ON THE FAILURE.

The Evening Post has the following in the financial column:

The quietness of Wall street was broken in the second hour of business by the announcement that the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had closed their doors and suspended payment. A clap of thunder in a clear sky could not have caused more consternation, and at the Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange and Cotton Exchange there was great excitement. The liabilities of the house are given at inside of $6,000,000, and it is admitted that the assets fall in value far below this amount.

CAUSE OF THE SUSPENSION.

The losses which have weakened the house are not entirely of recent making, but cover several years, the heaviest, it is understood, having been in cotton, and next in securities, which now have a doubtful value. It is due to Wm. Butler Duncan to say that had he had the disposition to take the chances, the credit of his house was sufficiently good to have enabled him to have got the means necessary to have bridged over his bills on London sold yesterday close on to those of the four prime names. As a man of honor, however, he took an honorable course, and stopped while he had something to divide, refusing new business. He endeavored to get new capital enough to pay every demand which could possibly be made on him, but failing in that, wisely concluded to suspend.

The Post will also publish the following

STATEMENT TO CREDITORS,

prepared by Mr. Duncan and read at the Stock Exchange:

NEW YORK, July 27, 1875.

A careful examination of our business affairs shows us, most unexpectedly, that through losses and misfortunes our available assets are so reduced that we are compelled to go into liquidation. We reach this conclusion with the deepest regret, but the fact that up to the latest moment our most unexampled credit having remained unimpaired, would have compelled us, if we continued business, to hazard new obligations and incur new confidences, which we were unwilling to assume; for the protection of all our creditors without distinction or preference, we have this day made a general assignment to the Hon. Wm. D. Shipman, of this city, whose address, for all matters connected with our affairs, will be at our late banking house, No. 11 Nassau street.

(Signed) DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the lower part of the city as soon as the rumor of the suspension began to be circulated. It was at first hardly believed, as no suspicion of the weakness of the house had been entertained. The truth, however, was soon made apparent by the closing of the iron doors of the great store building on Nassau street. A large crowd of people soon collected, a majority of whom, however, were attracted by motives of curiosity rather than interest. The suspension was everywhere the subject of conversation, and the most contradictory and absurd rumors were in circulation.

Many attempts were made to gain admission to the building, but the doors remained obstinately closed. Inside numerous clerks could be seen at their desks busily engaged with their books.

MANY ABSURD STORIES

were set afloat to account for the general excitement, among them—one to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt was dead. It is admitted that the house has lost very largely on cotton. In fact, that is its principal loss. Involvements with various railroad enterprises, old and new, also entailed losses on the house. The liabilities are understood to be between five and six million dollars.

Mr. Duncan returned from Europe about two weeks ago, and has since been making careful examination of assets, and finds that they are largely inadequate. He resolved to endeavor to get new cash capital, and having failed to do so, determined it was best to suspend and make a general assignment for the benefit of all the creditors, the assignee being ex-United States Judge Wm. D. Shipman. The indebtedness is distributed all over this country and Europe, a considerable amount being in the shape of letters of credit held by travelers. The house was founded in 1850 by Alexander Duncan, Watts Sherman and W. Butler Duncan, the latter the head of the present house. The present firm has been in operation about ten years.

GREAT SYMPATHY

is expressed for the firm, and particularly for W. B. Duncan. The credit of the house was good up to the hour of suspension, and had Mr. Duncan chosen to avail himself of this, the house need not have suspended. The principal correspondents abroad were the Union Bank of London and the Barring Brothers. Their bankers here were the Bank of the State of New York, which, it is understood, is fully protected.

EFFECT OF THE SUSPENSION.

The effect of the suspension of Duncan Sherman & Co., upon the stock market was, as is usual in a sudden panic, much more serious for a short time than the circumstances of the failure in their bearing upon Wall street ought to have created. The fall in Western Union Telegraph was as much as nine per cent., but five and a half or six per cent. of this decrease was soon recovered. Pacific Mail five per cent. and a half. This fall was recovered. Western railroads fell from two to four per cent. and New York Central three per cent. This last was partially knocked before the failure by false rumors of Vanderbilt's death. By 12:30 the excitement in the gold room had somewhat abated, and sales were making at 14⅛@14¾ per cent.

Stocks were also on the recovery, and the sober second thought of the brokers and speculators seem to be in the direction of a more rational opinion as to the effect of the failure.

The Exchange is up to the full shipping rates, and the probability is that the shipments of gold will be resumed.

SPECULATION RIFE.

It is thought that the recent heavy failures in the Manchester cotton trade have something to do with the immediate embarrassment of the house. They have been by far the heaviest buyers of cotton in the American market for several years, mostly it was understood, for Manchester. The belief is that the orders were generally executed on London banks or bankers' credit, but if it turns out that they trusted to any extent, direct credits of such concerns as Messrs. Callie, in Manchester, it will be a misfortune which no ordinary prudence could guard against, seeing that these houses had the confidence of London to the extent of untold millions sterling. There is a belief that most of the bills now running are under strong acceptance on the other side by Messrs. Baring and the Union Bank of London. The outstanding traveler's creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co., are on a different footing, and may cause serious inconvenience to some of our people now abroad. It is understood that a full statement of the affairs of the house is in preparation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON OVER THE FAILURE.

BOSTON, July 27.—State street has not witnessed since the war such a degree of excitement as prevailed there this afternoon upon the announcement of the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York. The gold market opened at 112¾, and when the news was received gold was selling at 113¼. Within fifteen minutes quotations bounded to 116¾, and afterwards receded to 113½ the effect was such as to entirely demoralize the market. The highest transactions reported was at fifteen and a half. The stock market was also affected, and stocks declined from three to five per cent., followed by a slight rally.

EFFECT IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The failure of the New York firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had little effect here. The only banks connected with that house are involved to but a small extent. Duncan, Sherman & Co. are the financial agents of this city in New York, but it is believed that the last payment of city bonds for which money had been provided to them has been made already, and that the city will suffer no inconvenience. On the Board of Trade the feeling was not more unsettled than it has been daily for the past ten days, and fluctuations of prices was less severe than usual.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., reported here about noon, caused intense excitement. Gold jumped at once to 116⅛ and has now, at 12:30 P. M., fallen to 114.

HARD MONEY MEN MOVING.

The Evening Post will publish the following news this afternoon: A meeting will be held to-morrow evening at the rooms of the Association of Political Reform for the purpose of electing delegates from this city to the National Hard Money Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 25th of October. This Convention will be the out-growth of the meeting held at the Tobacco Exchange, in Richmond, Va., on the fourth of May, which was attended by representatives of the tobacco trade and many other prominent merchants of that city, together with the leading bankers.

PARADE OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias, representing all the lodges in this city and Brooklyn, together with a number of country delegations, held a parade to-day, to act as escort to the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, who hold their annual session in Brooklyn to-day. The parade was not as large as was expected, there being in uniform and un-uniform not more than 1,000 men.

A STATEMENT IN PREPARATION.

Judge Shipman, assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., was busy all day to-day with the clerks making an examination of the books. The financial statement will not be ready for some time.

RESULT OF A TOUR OF THE BANKS.

Mr. Fisk, of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, to-day said a careful inquiry has been made among the banks, who reported not more than one hundred thousand dollars at the outside, of the firm's bills were held in the city. Mr. Duer, President of the Bank of the State of New York, where the suspended firm kept their account, said his bank held some three hundred thousand dollars, or four hundred thousand dollars securities of the firm, all of which was available stock.

THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM INTERVIEWED.

The Herald publishes an interview with Mr. W. B. Duncan, who says that there is no truth in the report that he went to Europe to consult Alexander Duncan for the purpose of securing his aid to negotiate new loans; that he applied to Baring Bros. and other European firms for assistance, and denies that the Union Banking Company, of London, is the loser by the firm, to even the amount of a farthing. Mr. Duncan says that every arrangement was made to prevent Americans abroad, with their letters of credit, experiencing any trouble. Mr. Barlow, counsel for the firm, says the rumors that the failure will affect the Union Bank, of London, are entirely unfounded, as the bank is fully protected; as are also the Barings.

A HEAVY DEPOSITOR.

Signor Navano, Mexican Consul, is a depositor with Duncan, Sherman & Co., to the full amount of his private fortune, $60,000 or $70,000, and all the monies belonging to the Consulate, but does not seem afraid of loss.

SPECULATIONS OF THE FIRM.

Drexel, Morgan, & Co., say that Duncan and Sherman have been largely engaged in cotton transactions, their London agent being Mr. Kilchen, of Collie & Co. Within four weeks cotton has fallen three cents per pound. Supposing they had 25,000 bales in transit, their loss would be $375,000—not enough to send them under. But we hear they were largely interested in Mobile and Ohio, Atlantic and Great Western, and slightly in Erie railroad stocks. The President of the Shoe and Leather Bank says there is no fear of the crash having any effect on the business of the city. It would effect Connecticut and Rhode Island, especially as he believed the paper of the house circulated in those States. In the Western States also many a house would more or less suffer.

HEAVY LOSS IN COTTON.

The Post says the losses of Duncan, Sherman & Co. on cotton exceed $1,000,000. The Union Bank of London and Baring Brothers & Co. have both been guaranteed by Alexander R. Duncan.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

On Monday last Mrs. Sarah M. G. Sherman, widow, and William Butler Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., made a transfer of real estate in this city to A. Duncan amounting to $585,000.

UNION BANK OF LONDON SOUND.

The agents of the Union Bank of London, in New York, say there is no truth in the rumor of its suspension. The only ground, therefore, being the fact that the cables announced it has refused to honor the drafts of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

A BOOK FIRM ASKS AN EXTENSION.

The Brooklyn Argus says: J. B. Ford & Co., have asked the advice and assistance of creditors of their publishing house who are requested to meet to-morrow morning. The circumstance is not to be confounded with affairs of the Christian Union Publishing Company which is a separate organization and good for all it owes. It is stated that Henry W. Sage and Henry M. Cleveland associated with Mr. Beecher in the Christian Union are in no way connected with the publication of books by Messrs. Ford & Co. Mr. Ford's partners are Samuel Wilkison, John K. Howard and Edward L. Ford.

EFFECT OF THE FAILURE IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure has but little effect here. It is reported that their shipments of cotton will be well protected.

LONDON, July 28.—The suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., made no appreciable effect on the general market here.

OTHER FAILURES.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Commercial Warehouse Company have failed. Cause, heavy advances on Cuban crops, which the early rains destroyed. The house also advanced largely on railroad securities, which depreciated.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE.

The company began business in May, 1867, with a capital of $2,000,000. Paul Jarmour is Presideht and Jos. F. Navarro Vice President. The stock is owned mostly in Cuba.

The officers of the company say the suspension was hastened by political disturbances in Cuba, although directly caused by advances on sugar, and that the company had no connections or relations with Duncan, Sherman & Co. It has no European correspondent nor any agencies in this country.

EXTENT OF THE LIABILITIES.

The Secretary of the Commercial Warehouse Company stated to-day the probable liabilities of the company are $1,500,000, and the assets, which are not available, perhaps $4,000,000. A full and complete statement of the affairs of the company will be ready in about two weeks. The company has been in a shaky condition some time, and lately asked the creditors for an extension of four months with twenty per cent. interest as an offset, which was refused. The company does a large business in making advances on goods stored in their sixteen large warehouses, and these goods were left on their hands. It is also stated that advances were made on Cuban sugar plantations which have been destroyed in the civil war, and that the firm had been dabbling in Cuban bonds.

SUSPENSION OF A GROCERY FIRM.

Warth & Watson, 183 Duane street, and Martin G. Bunn & Co., on Joy and Greenwich streets, wholesale grocers, have suspended. The liabilities of the former are $60,000. Those of the latter are small.

SUGAR DEALERS FAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—John Mason & Co., sugar dealers, suspended to-day. Liabilities about $200,000.

POLITICAL.

Minnesota Republican Convention—The Nominations—Opposed to a Third Term.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. On an informal ballot for Governor, the vote stood: John S. Pillsburg, 96; Horace Austin, 58; Jacob H. Stewart, 41. John S. Pillsburg was nominated on the first formal ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention also nominated for Lieutant Governor, James B. Weakfield; for Secretary of State, John S. Iregens; for State Auditor, O. P. Whitecomb, the present incumbent; for State Treasurer Wm. Pfaender; for Attorney General George P. Wilson, the present incumbent; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Samuel H. Nichols; for Railroad Commissioner, Charles Gilman.

It is conceded that this was a complete and sweeping victory of the regulars or Ramsey men over the Davis faction. Every candidate nominated was a strong friend of Ramsey during the Senatorial contest last winter.

The Convention made no nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court but instead adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That believing it a duty to elevate the choice of Judges above whatever is debasing in party contests, this Convention will make no formal nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but in recognition of the unanimous voice of the legal profession of the State, as well as the general judgment of men of all classes which has found expression in Executive appointments, we commend for election to that office the present incumbent, Judge James Gilfillan, a man preeminently qualified for the high post.

THE PLATFORM.

Following is the platform:

First—Republicans of Minnesota reaffirm the cardinal principles of their party which have become the established policy of both State and National Governments; the unity and indissolubility of the nation, the equal rights and just protection of all men before the law.

Second—That on the prominent questions of the day we favor that policy of finance which shall steadily keep in view return to specie payments.

Third—A tariff strictly for revenues, yet so adjusted as to lie least burdensome and most favorable to the interests of home industry and labor.

Fourth—We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law making power, constitutionally exercised.

Fifth—That we cordially endorse the progressive and liberal policy of the Republican party in its well defined and clearly announced purpose to foster agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, having for their object the enlargement of facilities and reduction in cost of transportation for inter-State commerce.

Sixth—That to the Republican party is justly due the honor and credit of securing for the first time, recognition by Foreign Governments full and complete rights of citizenship in the reversal of the monarchial doctrine, that a subject cannot absolve himself from allegiance to his sovereign by naturalization under our laws

Seventh—We heartily commend the honesty and efficiency of the present State administration, and point with satisfaction to the fact that it has reduced the aggregate of State taxes twenty per cent. within the last two years.

Eighth—That the example of Washington in refusing to be a candidate for a third Presidential term and affirmance by President Grant of that principle is one we sacredly cherish, and we should regard a departure from it a dangerous innovation.

Nineth—That we approve of the present Republican national administration and especially the earnest efforts to collect revenue, to prevent and punish fraud, to expose past violation and to guard against their recurrence in the future.

Tenth—That we endorse the policy of adjusting the difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration instead of war, and as friends of justice, peace and humanity we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world.

Eleventh—A grateful people can never forget the services of her soldiers, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should be exercised in matters of back pay, bounties and pensions.

Twelfth—That since the purity and permanency of free institutions of the government depend upon the universal diffusion of knowledge and virtue among the people, the Republican party of Minnesota reaffirm its conviction that it is the duty of the State not only to maintain the integrity of the common school system, but to do all that is needful so to increase its efficency as to secure the blessings of wise and generous education to every child within its borders.

THE BLACK HILLS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—An Inter-Ocean special correspondent on the Black Hills under date of July 20 telegraphs form Harneys' Peak via Fort Laramie that Prof. Janney has discovered encouraging prospects along Spring and Rapid Creek, where he has been laboring with his corps for the past two weeks. He reports abundance of water probably from one hundred to twelve hundred inches will with a fine fall of 75 to 80 feet per mile; also a number of flats that promise from 3 to 3½ cents per pan from grass roots to bed rock there. It is estimated on Spring and Rapid Creek that not fewer than three hundred miners and disseminated throughout the hills about eight hundred, although some place the number at 1,000 to 1,500. Gold in new diggings is coarse in quality and greater quantity than that discovered at French Creek. Miners are coming into the hills at the rate of twenty daily, and new gulches, ravines and gulch are thickly settled.

Col. Dodge left this morning with two companies of cavalry for Prof. Janney's camp; the remainder of the command will occupy Harney for several weeks, or until the Indian Commission arrives. We will then move north to Bear Butte, where the next permanent camp will be made.

UTAH.

Continuation of the Trial of Those Engaged in the Meadow Massacre.

BEAVER, July 26.—To-day Ann Elizabeth Hoag was sworn and testified: Lived at Harmony in 1857; was at the meeting called before Lee and the Indians started for the massacre; it was stated at the meeting that the emigrants should be destroyed; an express was sent to Brigham Young before the Indians started; after the massacre a meeting was called to hear Lee's report; Lee stood up and said he wanted the Indians to rush on the emigrants; the emigrants were promised peace if they gave up their arms; they agreed and marched out alongside the soldiers who shot them down at a signal and the Indians killed the women; he said one man had a baby in his arms, after the first fire Lee said: give up that child; the man replied: if I die this child dies with me, I know you, John D. Lee despite your paint; Lee said he had to shoot man and child; he saw children in the wagon in front of the meeting house; one boy, eight years of age pointed to Indian Joe and said: that man killed my papa; got my papa's pants; he never saw the boy afterwards; Lee said not to talk to the children; he wanted them to forget about the massacre.

Thomas P. Willis, sworn: Saw the goods of the murdered emigrants at Cedar; there were fifteen or twenty wagons, 400 or 500 head of stock; heard Haight, before the attack, ask my father the best way to attack the train; after the massacre saw the property of the emigrants; wagons were in front of the meeting house in Cedar City; the Indians washed the bloody clothing in the ditch in Cedar City; saw the children; Higbee had a boy seven or eight years old; Illy Brother had one; Beerbuck had one; saw them in 1859 at the Indian reservation in care of Dr. Forney; the Mormons had a military organization; the men had a drill every Saturday; the property of the emigrants at Telhinghause was sold at auction.

OBITUARY.

Miss Seelye.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Miss Seelye, M. D., died on June 9 at Mussoorie, Northern India. She was a daughter of Dr. Seelye, of Cleveland. She was connected with the Woman's Union African Mission in Calcutta. Miss Seelye was on her vacation trip, and died of typhoid fever.

VICE PRESIDENT MUMFORD.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A cable dispatch states that Vice President Mumford, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died in Paris.

VICOMPTE VASSY.

PARIS, July 26.—Vicompte de Beaumont Vassy, the well known political writer, is dead.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 26.—Willard Richardson, the founder and editor in chief of the Galveston News died this morning.

H. A. GARDNER.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Chief Engineer H. A. Gardner, of the Michigan Central Railroad, formerly Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, died here to-day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28.—Rev. James O'Kean, pastor of St. Andrews Catholic church in this city died very suddenly last night from an attack of asthma. Bishop Fitzgerald, who is in Ohio, has been telegraphed for. The funeral takes place on Friday.

S. J. FINNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28—S. J. Finney late joint Senator San Francisco and San Mateo was found dead this morning at his residence San Mateo county, shot through the head by a rifle ball, not yet known whether accidental or otherwise.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Sentinel Changes Hands—The Paper to be Thoroughly Democratic.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—The Sentinel of this city has been sold to Hon. John C. Shoemaker of this place. The editorial and business control will be placed in the hands of Lucien G. Matthews, for many years connected with the press of Indiana and Kentucky. It is understood from the antecedents of the President and staff of the paper that it will be thoroughly and consistently Democratic. The paper will make its first appearance under the new management on Wednesday of this week.

CASUALTIES.

WATSONTOWN, Pa., July 28.—Rev. Mr. Hudson, Presbyterian minister from Williamsport, with his sister-in-law, Miss Bryson, were thrown from a carriage today. Hudson's back was broken and there is no hope of his recovery. Miss Bryson was also badly injured.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—Little Porter Beatty was accidentally drowned at the upper wharf this afternoon while taking a ride in a canoe with three other boys who made their escape.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

City of Geneva Badly Damaged.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A correspondent at Geneva gives an account, this morning, of the terrible storm which broke over that city at midnight on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

About eight o'clock a few heavy drops of rain began to fall, and at the same time the whole circumference of the horizon began to be fitfully illuminated by flashes of sheet lightning, but there was no thunder. Once only, during the entire night, was there one terrific clap of thunder, and that was when the storm was over.

The lightning gradually increased in intensity, and became, actually and without exaggeration, continuous; the entire atmosphere seemed to be

AN ELEMENT OF FLAMES,

and all this time there was not the slightest movement of air. About eleven, small objects lying on the roofs of houses were caught up and whirled around as by a cyclone. Still there was no movement of air in the streets below. At midnight the tempest came mainly from the Jura range and from the southwest, traveling in that direction toward the basin of Lake Lemon. As it neared the lake it seemed to spread out into a fan-like form, with a front wide enough to embrace the entire city. It did not last much longer than ten minutes. At the end of it Geneva was wrecked as no army of besiegers could have wrecked it in the same space of time.

The storm came in the shape of a compact mass, a sheet of ice driven horizontally before a tempest blast. In the first instant, every lamp in the streets was smashed to atoms, and extinguished, but the city was not in darkness, for the masses of

CONCEALED HAIL REFLECTED THE BLUE LIGHT

of the lightning in a ghastly and ominous manner. The windows of manufactories and residences were forced from their fastenings, besides having all the glass shivered. Staircases and saloons were thus thrown open to the storm and in a minute were half filled with masses of ice, far beyond the immediate power of the inhabitants to remove, for the storm was marked by this peculiarity, that the ice fragments rather compacted itself into a solid mass as soon as it fell. On a slope on the left bank of River avenue in the suburb of the city, the

TILES OF MANY HOUSES WERE BEATEN INTO POWDER,

stout partitions of wooden plank were pierced by holes, such as might have been made by a musket ball. Three persons ere killed by the fall of a farm house. In the vicinity of the city vast quantities of small birds have been picked up, killed by the storm, and the bodies of several foxes have been found. Geneva is surrounded by pleasure gardens and vineyards and market gardens, and these have been destroyed as if a charge of cavalry had passed over them, involving the ruin and despair of poor and industrious peasants, whose all is now take from them as effectually as if it had been sunk to the bottom of the sea.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

FIRE AT VERONA.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM—BURGLARY.

A fire occurred at Verona borough, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, at an early hour Tuesday morning, which resulted in the total destruction of Berg's hotel, a two story frame structure valued at $3,500. The fire was first discovered about one o'clock in the morning, and upon the alarm being given the citizens turned out en masse and succeeded in saving most of the furniture. The building was totally destroyed. It was insured for $2,500. The furniture was insured for $2,500, and was damaged to the extent of about $1,000. The fire originated in a portion of the building where there had not been any fire for some weeks, and is therefore thought to be the work of an incendiary.

While the citizens were endeavoring to save the building thieves entered the residence of Mr. Archy Stewart, opposite the hotel, and helped themselves to various articles the whole amounting in value to $300. This strengthens the residents in their belief that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A number of suspicious characters have been lounging about the vicinity for some days past, and some of the citizens entertain fears that a series of plundering and burning is begun.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

MAN KILLED AT IRWIN STATION—FIVE OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

About ten o'clock Tuesday morning an explosion occurred at shaft No. 2, of the Penn Gas Coal Company at Irwin station, which resulted in the instant death of a miner named John Humphreys, and in the burning of one other man and four boys very seriously. The explosion was caused by one of the entries falling in and preventing pure air from circulating through the shaft. One miner who had taken two little boys in with him, succeeded in escaping without injury by catching the boys, commanding them to stuff their caps in their mouths and running rapidly to the entry. Had he reached it a few moments later, his life and that of his sons would have been lost. Great excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the explosion. There was but little damage done to the shaft and work will be resumed this morning.

The body of Humphreys was taken from the mine and will be conveyed to Johnstown this morning for burial. The physicians states that the man who was burned cannot recover, and that there is but little hope of several of the boys recovering.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Benton Patterson was severely injured at his father's livery stable, on Seventh avenue, by being struck in the left side of the abdomen by a double-tree while they were hoisting hay to the loft. Two horses were employed in hoisting the hay, when the single tree to which one of the animals was attached broke, and the end of the double tree flying around struck Mr. Patterson. He lay insensible for several hours, and was finally carried to his home, the physicians who attended to his injuries, Drs. Rhoes and Shaw, deciding that he was too ill to be hauled home. As stated above, the injury, though severe, is not dangerous.

BOY DROWNED AT M'KEESPORT.

On Monday evening a son of Mr. Samuel C. Ayers, of McKeesport, was drowned in the Monongahela river at that place while bathing. The little fellow in company with a number of companions were swimming about a boat moored there and unfortunately getting under the boat was drowned before any aid could reach him. Search was made for the body but without success so far as heard from. The boy was aged about ten years.

NEVER allow either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or serious consequences may result; with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam at hand these affections may be promptly, safely and efficaciously treated.

WSM&W.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Full Meeting of the Allegheny County Committee.

PERMANENT OFFICERS ELECTED — EXECUTIVE AND VIGILANT COMMITTEES—HOW THEY ARE TO BE APPOINTED—A CONTROVERSY OVER ONE OF THE NOMINEES FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—A RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

The Allegheny County Democratic Committee held their first meeting, in pursuance to a call of the Chairman, Wednesday morning, at the St. Charles Hotel. The attendance was quite large.

The meeting was called to order shortly after ten o'clock by Jno. H. Bailey, Esq., who said that his term of Chairmanship had expired, the Convention not having passed the resolution usual in such cases, but he considered it his duty to call the Committee together and he was now ready to hear nominations for a permanent Chairman.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Mr. Hunter moved that Mr. Bailey be made the permanent Chairman, which was seconded and put by the mover, and Mr. Bailey was elected unanimously.

Mr. Uzziah Stuart was nominated for Secretary, when, on motion, the nominations were closed, and he was also unanimously elected.

THE DELEGATES' NAMES.

Mr. Irvin stated that a number of the names of the Committee handed in by the delegates at the Convention did not have their election district thereon, and finding that several districts were unrepresented, he went to the Hall on the morning after the Convention and found the janitor sweeping a number of the slips into the dirt pile. Mr. Irvin succeeded in saving the most of them.

SUBSTITUTIONS.

The roll was then read by the Secretary, when the following were substituted for other names:

PITTSBURGH.—2d pre., 3d ward, James F. Gildea, 8th ward, 1st prec. John Hall; 17th ward, 2d prec. O. C. Shields; 2d ward. 3 prec. John A. Hirsh.

ALLEGHENY.—1st ward 1 prec., Wm. Wolfendale; 6th ward, 2 prec., Dr. Hays. 4th ward, 4 prect., V. E. Pauline.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Miller moved that each member of the County Committee be instructed to appoint a Vigilance Committee in his respective election district, to which there should be no limit to number. Adopted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Reisinger, of Sewickley, the chairman was empowered to appoint an executive committee of fifteen.

The chair asked if there was any other business, if not, the committee would adjourn.

A COMMITTEE ASKED FOR.

Mr. Stevenson took the floor and moved that a committee of nine over which the chairman of this committee shall be one and preside, to inquire into the improper vote alleged at the late Convention in regard to that received by Mr. Lashell for County Commissioner.

Mr. M. P. Welsh said of all the Conventions he ever attended, the last was the most harmonious, and the opposition was trying to create trouble in our ranks. Let us squelsh it here and now.

Mr. Stevenson replied that he was always a Democrat, wanted peace, and then the ticket would get the entire support it should receive.

Mr. Gildea said there was no names given to substantiate the charges made in the resolution. Everything was conducted fairly and squarely, and at this late day we are asked to make a change. Under the circumstances the speaker was in favor of letting the matter rest and concluded by moving the whole thing be laid on the table.

A member wanted to know if this Committee could undo what a Convention had done.

The chair declined to decide, and said the question was before the Committee.

Mr. Chris. Magee lauded the ticket as a whole, and that Mr. Lashell ought to step down and out. We want no opposite candidate in our ranks to assist the Republican candidates.

Squire Nicholson thought the Committee had no right to interfere with a nomination unless a resignation occurred, death ensued or treason to the party was charged.

Mr. Hunter was in favor of inviting Mr. Lashell before the Committee, and first to pledge himself to abide the decision, and then to make a statement.

Mr. Stevenson stood up for Mr. Lashell, said he was a faithful Democrat and when ever he wanted ten dollers for the cause he was never refused. I want to get the full vote for all the nominees.

Mr. Coyle made a few remarks saying he had attended Democratic conventions since 1843 and there was always some few persons dissatisfied. The last one was the largest county convention he ever attended and most quietly and orderly, and he was sorry to see any one taking up with the opposition. Mr. Lashell, he charged, has not come before the committee with clean hands and threatens to run independent. The resolution ought not to be adopted.

Mr. Stevenson remarked that he could bring a number of affidavits to the effect that they believe there was "shenanigan" in the convention.

It was finally agreed for Mr. Lashell to make a statement if he so desired. He was introduced and stated that two delegates from the Twentieth ward voted several times for O'Reilly, one in the Tenth ward voted five times and two other delegates made a boast that they voted three and five times. Mr. Lashell declined to say anything more and walked out, saying he could furnish affidavits for his statements if called for by the Committee.

Squire Nicholson knew we had a Chairman who was faithful and it could be left to him to make a fair and square decision.

Mr. O'Connor said while he voted for Mr. Lashell he knew a number of delegates for Mr. O'Reilly who went home before their names were called.

THE RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

A motion was finally made to lay the motion for the Committee of Nine on the table, this was carried by a sweeping majority and the Committee immediately thereafter adjourned.

THE ALLEGED OFFICIAL CONSPIRACY.

A hearing was had before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, Tuesday afternoon, in the case of the four attaches of the Sheriff's office, viz., Thos. Cluley, Henry Cluley, David Hamm and W. B. Diehl, against whom T. S. Baird makes an information on the charge of conspiracy, and, as already stated, there has been an information made charging the first three named with larceny.

T. S. Baird was the first witness called, and testified to the delivery of several packages at the P. Ft. W. & Chicago Depot. Heard the crier knock down goods to Johnston for which he offered no bid.

R. W. Baird testified that he had considerable difficulty in getting in his bids and some of the articles were knocked down before he had an opportunity to bid. The witness said he saw a partial list of articles bought by Johnston, but it was not a complete list. He would swear that there was on the list several articles which Mr. Johnston never bought.

Cross-examination followed, but nothing of importance was elicited.

F. A. O'Leary was the next witness sworn. He stated that Thomas Cluley and Mr. Johnston of Rochester, carried some packages from the depot, and on cross-examination, he said he did not know to whom said goods belonged.

George Lippert, the Expressman, testified that he hauled the goods from the store to the depot, and also that he had delivered one case and one cartoon on the pavement below Hare's Hotel on Liberty street, where he left them in the care of Henry Cluley.

The argument of attorneys for both defendants and prosecution was then heard, after which Samuel B. Cluley was placed on the stand and testified that he had received and paid for one of the packages brought to Liberty street.

Sheriff Hare also testified that he had received and paid for the other package.

The case was further argued then, at the close of which the Alderman announced there was not sufficient evidence in his opinion to hold Mr. Diehl, and he was consequently discharged. The other three were each held to $500 bail for their appearance at Court.

On the charge of larceny the defendants waived a hearing and entered bail for Court.

CHAUTAUQUA S. S. ASSEMBLY.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE GROUNDS—DAILY ORDER OF EXERCISES, ETC.

Extensive preparations have been made on the grounds at Fair Point, on Chautauqua Lake, for the National Sunday School Association which meets at that place on Tuesday next, August 3d. The session will continue two weeks, and during that time many of the most successful and distinguished Sunday School workers of the country will deliver addresses.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad will issue excursion tickets to Mayville, a point within three miles of Fair Point, for the round trip from this city at $7 20. A large number of Pittsburghers have signified their intention of being present, and many have already purchased excursion tickets.

Many novelties have been added to the grounds, among which are the following: The Park of Palestine is greatly improved. Chautauqua Lake represents the Mediterranean.

The River Jourdan flows through the Holy Land into a minature Dead Sea. The earth from the Dead Sea and River Jordan has been turned into mountains and hills, upon these small shrubs have been set out to reproduce in minature the olive trees on the hills of the Holy Land. The modern City of Jerusalem covers an area 30 feet in diameter, and is constructed of plaster Paris, from the British Ordnance surveys and 400 of the best stereographs that could be produced.

Not far from Jerusalem is a building after the Oriental style of architecture. The first floor will be used as a bookstore, and the second as the museum.

A small room overlooking the court will be called a "harem," will be furnished with divans, etc., and will be occupied by several Americans en costume, and several live Arabs, representing the natives of the Holy Land. Tableaux and performances will be given by these people to illustrate the customs and habits of the real Arabs. A minaret will surmount the harem, and from this several times a day will proceed the "muezzin," or call to prayer, in the Arabic tongue. Over $800 worth of Oriental goods and costumes have just been received by Dr Wythe.

A tabernacle, 75x37 feet is to be erected, the court of which will be supported by sixty large gilded columns. It will have three coverings: of embroidered cloth, of goat's hair, and of red enameled leather, respectively. The cost will be over $1,000.

A stationary bath-house on the north shore runs out into the lake 150 feet. At each end are dressing-rooms,—one for ladies, the other for gentlemen.

A little to the left of the Oriental house is a stream of water that flows from a living tree.

The following gives an idea of the daily programme:

6 o'clock a. m.—Morning bells.
6:30—Morning prayers (in five tents).
7—Breakfast.
9–8:45—General service (varying each morning), a "Bible service," a "Praise service," an "Experience meeting," a "Conversational meeting."
8:50–10:50—Working hours. First hour, Division-Sessions. Second hour, Drill-Sessions.
11 o'clock—Public service (lecture or sermon.)
12:30 P. M.—Dinner.
2—Public service.
3:15—Public Reports from the working-hours.
7:30—Vesper service with vesper bells.
8—Public service.
9:15—Evening entertainments (stereopticon, lake concert, sociable.)
10—Night bells.

Two days will be set apart especially for children, Saturday, August 7 and 14.

The Assembly will be divided into three terms. The working hours of these terms will vary somewhat as follows: First term, Drill sessions predominate; second term, Division "Conventions;" third term, Normal "Councils."

The division sessions are those in which the several classes of workers—pastors, superintendents, infant-class teachers, etc.—meet in separate session to discuss the topics especially interesting to them. They will state difficulties, discuss principles, illustrate methods, exhibit appliances, etc., etc.

The drill sessions are those in which all grades of the workers meet in classes for drills in the Normal Class themes: Bible History, Geography, Chronology, Evidences, Interpretation, etc. Also for practice in whatever pertains to the work of teaching, illustrating, questioning, reviewing,

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

GREENSBURG will have a course of lectures during the coming season.

AN East Conemaugh calf was stung to death by a swarm of bees the other day.

THE Conneautville Zouaves will take an excursion to Niagara Falls on the 5th of August.

THE Grangers of Greene county will organize a county council on Tuesday, August 12th.

THE Waynesburg fair will be held on Thursday and Friday, October 14th and 15th, 1875.

A NARROW gauge railroad is talked of as a probability between Brownsville and Uniontown.

THE military organization talked of in Johnstown is taking the shape of an artillery company.

W. M. KELVY, of New Brighton, is to build the New Beaver county Court House, to cost $115,000.

AT Lewistown there are thirty-two residents who have lived in that town for forty-two years.

HENRY BRETH of Bell township, Clearfield county, died a few days ago in the ninety-first year of his age.

A COUSIN of Simon Cameron was sent to the Blair county poor house on Wednesday at his own request.

Two prisoners named John Laine and Archie Sterling, escaped from the Beaver county jail one night last week.

THE grasshoppers in immense numbers are laying waste the oats, grass, etc., in Franklin township, Carbon county.

A BOY named George Fisher, aged fourteen years, of Columbia, was drowned on Thursday in eight inches of water.

SEVEN bands of music and three-thousand people attended the printers' pic-nic at Mt. Alto, Franklin county, on Saturday last.

HENRY SLAYBAUGH of Newville, while engaged at roofing a small shed, fell off and was instantly killed, one day last week.

THE West Branch Camp Meeting at Wayne station on the Philadelphia and Erie road, will begin on Sunday, August 15th, prox.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN S. ISETT, of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Monday.

PREPARATIONS have been commenced for the abandonment of the Pennsylvania canal, between Huntingdon and Williamsburg, Blair county.

AN additional story will be added to the east wing (gentlemen's building) of the Millersville State Normal school during the present vacation.

MONDAY afternoon four men were terribly burned by an explosion of fire damp in a West Pittston mine. Two of the sufferers are reported dead.

PETITIONS are in circulation at Williamsport asking that the death sentence of Barney M'Gue be commuted to imprisonment for life.

THE barn of Mr. John Ochs, of Knox township, Clarion county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground one night last week. Loss $2,000.

SAYS the Huntingdon Monitor: David, a little son of Mr. C. E. Fritchey of West Huntingdon, was drowned while playing at the mill race on Thursday last.

MICHAEL COX, a railroad man, was run over by the cars in Easton on Wednesday, and literally torn to pieces. He was sixty-five years of age and leaves a family.

DARBY MCMANAMAN, of Minersville, a citizen highly respected in that community, was accidentally killed at the Oakdale colliery, near Glen Carbon, on Thursday.

THERE are one hundred and seventy-one new buildings either finished or in course of completion, in Osceola, all of which have been commenced since the late fire.

THE Spiritualists of Lehigh, Berks, Lancaster and Lebanon counties are to hold a convention in a grove near Columbia for three days, commencing July 31st.

ON Monday the body of Adam Mansey, a citizen of Hazelton, was found hanging in his stable at that place, where he had evidently committed suicide. He was worth $15,000.

A two year old son of James M'Caffrey, Branchdale, Schuykill county, pulled a dish of hot boiled cabbage over upon himself and was scalded so badly that he died in two hours.

Two boys named Keegan and Barnacle made their escape from the Hollidaysburg jail, on Friday of last week by crawling through the window of their cell, an aperture of scarcely five inches.

REV. G W. ZAHNISER, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Conneautville, has been appointed Chaplain of the Fifteenth Regiment, with the rank of Captain, and has accepted the position.

MAJOR JOHN URIE of Chartiers township, Washington county, died on Tuesday of last week in the ninety-second year of his age. He was a prominent and influential citizen of that county.

A BERKS county boy has lost one of his eyes lately in a singular manner. He was engaged in picking potato bugs, when one of them flew into his eye, blinding him, despite the best medical aid.

ANDREW KELLY, a laboror on the New Jersey Central railroad near Mauch Chunk, was seriously stabbed with a case knife on Wednesday morning by his section boss. The latter has been arrested.

HENRY KEYLER ESQ., of Bart township, Lancaster county, died very suddenly on Wednesday in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a prominent and highly respected citizen of the county and an earnest Democrat.

MR. WM. REEDY, engineer in a steam saw mill at Lewisburg, Union county, was struck on the jaw and breast by a piece of an emory wheel that burst while in motion on Tuesday last. A portion of his face was torn away and death ensued in two hours after the accident.

PETER GOUGHNOUR, a brakeman on the yard train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at East Conemaugh, Cambria county, was run over by an engine on Thursday afternoon. His spine was broken and he received other injuries, making his recovery impossible.

A LITTLE child of Mr. W. F. Johnston, Rochester, fell on last Saturday evening from an up-stairs window to the sidewalk, a distance of fifteen feet, striking on its head in the mud. Strange to say, the little thing received no injury farther than being badly stunned.

THE Sharpsville Advertiser says: About sixteen years ago, Amos Sell lost a silver Lepine watch on the farm of Jesse Fell, near Transfer. The other day, while plowing corn, Mr. Sell turned up the lost time-piece. With the exception of being quite rusty, the watch was pretty well preserved.

A MAN was recently discharged from the Berks county prison, where he had been serving a term of thirty days for vagrancy, who is only thirty-eight years of age, and has been in twenty-seven different jails, spending twenty years of his life in them, and learning five trades. He seems to like that kind of life.

THE Carlisle Mirror says: "Mr. James Howe, who lives near Hunter's Run, this county, has a splendid gray beard, which reaches to his waist, the result of a vow, when Lincoln was elected, that he would not shave until a Democrat occupied the Presidential chair." Mr. Howe will have an opportunity to indulge in a clean shave after the next Presidential election.

NEAR Taylorsville, Luzerne county, a man named John Jordon, rejected lover of Miss Coyne, gathered a band of ruffians about her mother's house and insulted the family. The mother shot into the crowd and killed Jordon. Mrs. Coyne's son then ran to take the pistol from her hand, and in doing so it was again discharge, the ball this time striking Miss Coyne, entering her left side, and inflicting a serious wound.

SAYS the Brookville Jeffersonian: A second edition of Rip Van Winkle can be found in an employee of one of our hotels. He retired at his usual hour on Thursday night last, and failing to get around betimes in the morning, his room was visited and he was found to be peacefully snoring away. He was left "alone in his glory," and without once showing signs of awakening, dozed off twenty-seven solid hours. He awoke at the end of that time considerably refreshed.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. J. W. Mick of Sharpsville, met with a singular accident on Friday morning last. She was sitting in a chair with a nursing bottle in her hands. The bottle fell to the floor and broke, when she, attracted by the noise, leaned over the chair and fell headforemost on to the broken glass, a piece of which entered the top of her head, severing a blood vessel. The child came near bleeding to death before the arrival of a doctor, and after the wound was dressed she had a spasm and was in a comatose condition for an hour or two.

AN Adamsville correspondent of the Greenville Argus says: We had rather a curious freak of lightning on Monday in this place. The residence of Mrs. Eliza Hanna was struck by lightning about 11 o'clock. It did not damage the house very much, but Mrs Hanna had several quilts and comforts stored away for the summer in a box or chest up stairs, and the lightning must have passed through the chest and set the quilts on fire, and they kept burning and smoking until 10 o'clock next morning before any one noticed or knew of the fire. Mrs. Hanna and her daughter were both absent at the time, but the fire was put out before doing much damage.

HARRISBURG.

THE ABSENT RADICAL OFFICIALS OFF ON AN ELECTION TOUR.

A correspondent writing to us under date of 22nd inst., says:

"Upon my arrival in this city to-day I find that all the heads of Republican departments, from Governor down, are off electioneering for Hartranft, who himself has been busy attending college commencements and soldiers reunions. You hear of him at Cape May with Grant, at Philadelphia holding council with the mysterious Pilgrims, at present at Bedford, and I am informed will be away three weeks working up the Central part of the State for re-election. These gentlemen pay more attention to keep themselves and friends in office than they do to the interests of the State. They are working for a second term for Hartranft and draw their salaries with frightful regularity.

"The Private Secretary to his Excellency and a Republican State Committee has also been sent on an electioneering tour. He has visited the counties of Blair, Schuylkill and Montgomery and is still on the wing. Other officials, including Quay and Mackey, are out hunting recruits, the former has charge of Beaver and adjoining counties and the latter of Philadelphia."

CONDENSED MILK.

The success attending the manufacture of condensed milk suggested to a Mr. P. E. Lockwood, who has been in the employ of both the English and the Swiss condensed milk companies, the idea of making "concentrated beer" on the same general principle. After working a year at his invention he has perfected it and taken out patents in several European states. Beer or stout is taken at any stage of fermentation though the process is better applied when it is fit for drinking, and evaporated in a vacuum pan until a large part of the water and alcohol is distilled away and the beer is reduced to a thick viscous fluid of about the consistency of treacle or condensed milk. The alcohol and water of course pass off in vapor, which in its turn is condensed in a receiver attached to the vacuum pan and the alcohol is obtained by redistilling the liquor taken from the receiver, or a rectifying still may be attached to the vacuum pan, and the whole process may be performed at one operation. This alcohol may be remixed with the condensed beer either before it is enclosed in tins or other receptacles, or any time after words. By this process of condensation the beer is reduced to one-eigth or one-twelfth of its original bulk, according to its original strength, and as the fermentation is suspended by the heat employed, the condensed mixture may be depended upon to keep good for any length of time in any climate. The reconvertion of the mixture into beer is also a simple one, consisting in merely adding the bulk of water originally abstracted, and setting up fermentation again by the use of a small quantity of yeast or some other ferment. Within about forty-eight hours the beer may be drawn from the tap for use or bottled in the ordinary way; or without using any ferment it may be bottled and charged with carbonic acid gas by means of an aerating machine, as is done with aerated waters.

WHO WOULD?

The Cincinnati Enquirer asks:

Who will embark in cotton or woolen mills when it pays better to have simply a tin-box full of government bonds? Who will be a laborer in the hive of industry when all its rewards go to the successful drones? It is the policy of the Republican party to add to the interest-bearing debt. They take up the non-interest one for that purpose. Every twenty years the principal is paid in interest, but still remains for posterity all the same. The privileged classes have everything to work for when they invest their stocks and bonds in gold, and no greenbacks; when there shall be little money in circulation, so that it will be immensely valuable to those who happen to possess that commodity. What is desired is a reversal of all this. Retire the bonds with interest. Restore the greenbacks without interest. Encourage the factory which gives employment to the people, by exempting it from taxation, rather than that which does nothing of the kind. The laborer must be upon one side in this controvery. The Democracy offer them wages, life and full employment. The other side idleness, taxation and debt.

A REMEDY PROPOSED.

The N. Y. Tribune gives cold comfort in the following:

Here are 3,377 failures in six months. If as many fail during the last half of the year, the aggregate for 1875 will be 6,754, exceeding that of any other year in our history except 1861. The breaking out of civil war swelled the number of failures to 6,993 in that year—a number over one thousand larger than has been reported in any other year. But this outrageous refusal of inflation to inflate, these detestable laws of trade, it seems, are likely to produce disasters second only to those caused by rebellion. Shall we not meet this resistance to the laws of the land, as bravely and resolutely as we met rebellion in 1861? Let Gen. Butler be ordered to the front, to suppress by the strong arm those who will not lend their money to the needy. Let Gen. Logan, champion of Columbian finance, gird on his sword, and show the suffering people of the North-West how to hew their way through disloyal laws of trade. Then let Congress, as soon as it assembles, declare all capitalists public enemies, and all idle money contraband of war. For the supremacy of the Union, and of an American system of finance, must and shall be maintained.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Jeremiah Buzzard was appointed Election Assessor of the First precinct of Wilkins township.

In the case of Wm. McKee vs. Oliver Davis, judgment of non-suit was stricken off.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Chas. Grassel to Joseph Benedict, Wm. Openheimer and F. Alphen were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. W. Gibson, C. S. Fetterman, man, Esq., was appointed appraiser.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jacob Needy to Simon Marks, Andrew Ackley and George Smith were appointed appraisers.

Writs of habeas corpus were awarded in the matter of the petition of Moses Hickenbottom, and in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. John Reineman et al.

In the case of Andrew Haberman vs. Wm. Stemme, Wm. Anderson, Esq., was appointed Auditor.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce proceeding of Simon Henry vs. Philomena S. Henry. Subpœnas were also awarded in the divorce proceedings of E. L. Hays vs. James M. Hays, and Clara T. Curling vs. William Curling.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

The Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. George Crawford. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

Thos. Fawcett vs. E. Barr et al. Rule granted on plaintiff to show cause why the former order of the Court, as to service, should not be set aside as improvidently made.

Wm. Hagerman vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company. Report of viewers presented and confirmed nisi.

Laufman vs. Laufman. J. S. Cook, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony, and report with form of decree.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of R. M. Owen, Julian Morrow and J. V. Fleming were appointed appraisers.

This Court will be in session again on Wednesday.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The report of the executrix in the matter of the estate of Thomas McClurg, deceased, was presented, with corrections made in accordance with an opinion previously delivered by the Court. The balance of personal property in the hands of the accountant for distribution is $19,345 24. Distribution was made as follows: Mrs. Lizzie J. Lafferty, Mrs. Matilda C. Varner and Miss Mary A. McClurg, each $6,445 08. It was further ordered that the shares of Mrs. Lafferty and Mrs. Varner be paid to trustees, to be appointed.

Decrees of distribution were made in the following cases: Estate of Barbara Hillein, deceased; John R. Abraham, deceased; John Feldbush, deceased; Wm. S. Haven, deceased; Alex. Negley, deceased; Michael Keenan, deceased; Thos. M'Clurg, deceased.

James King, M. D., was appointed guardian of Amelia McIlwaine, minor child of Alex. McIlwaine, deceased.

In the estate of William Lambrie, deceased, the Auditor's report was filed and confirmed absolutely.

Estate of Julia Hanley, deceased; bond of Peter O'Hanlon, administrator, presented and approved.

U. S. COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE SESSION AT ERIE—HON. WM. M'KENNAN, CIRCUIT; HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS, DISTRICT, AND HON. WM. STRONG, SUPREME COURT, ON THE BENCH.

From the Erie Dispatch of Saturday we take the following proceedings of the United States Courts:

FRIDAY—FIFTH DAY.

Circuit called at 9 o'clock, A. M., Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge McKennan, on the bench.

General jury pannel called.

Jury in case of J. K. Palmer vs. Joseph Hall, entered the Court and were informed by His Honor Justice Strong, that the parties had settled the case. The Court directed the Clerk to file the agreement and enter on the docket "juror withdrawn and case settled as per stipulation filed." The consideration of settlement was $5,000.

Erastus H. Ferris vs. Lake Superior Iron Company. J. C. & F. F. Marshall for plaintiff, C. B. Curtis, L. S. Norton, and M. R. Heith, for defence.

Motion of defendant to amend his declaration allowed by the court.

Justice Strong stated that in all cases removed from State Courts a new declaration should be filed setting forth the citizenship of the parties to the suit. Plaintiffs were so allowed to amend their declaration.

The case opened by F. F. Marshall. Plaintiff in 1872 was owner and master of the schooner Shenango and made a season charter to transport ore for the defendants. He completed his charter in November. Then the defendants made another trip charter from Marquette to Cleveland at $6 50 per ton. That fall the season closed early. She took in 300 tons coal at this port for ballast. Weather was boisterous, but she made all possible dispatch and was delayed in St. Mary's River by vessel aground. Arrived in Marquette Sunday, Nov. 24th. Vessels loading take turns. There was a large fleet of vessels there; the captain reported his arrival on Monday and continued to do so daily till Thursday, when he was informed they could not load him that fall, as on account of bad weather they had no ore. The epizootic prevailed among horses at mines, and they told him to lay there and they would load him under this charter in the spring. The "City of Buffalo" which had a similar charter arrived on Saturday, the 23d, and lay side by side with the Shenango. She was loaded in the spring. The Shenango in the spring was refused her load; the captain had to pay $15 a man to send his crew to Chicago and the same to send his crew back in the spring. Had also to pay men for keeping the ship; claimed difference in freights in spring and fall.

After several witnesses had been examined the Court ordered the withdrawal of the jury and that the case be taken back to the Court of Common Pleas, it having been improperly brought under the statute of 1866.

Geo. F. Carpenter, now use of Richland National Bank, vs. John Eliot & Co., J. W. Wetmore and T. A. Lamb for plaintiff; and J. C. and F. F. Marshall and ex-Judge Johnson for defense. Jury sworn and case opened by Mr. Wetmore.

Mr. Carpenter, the plaintiff, gave a note for collection to Richland Nation Bank on James L. Ketcham, of Erie, which reached John Eliot & Co., through the Security Trust Co., of Pittsburgh. Mr. Ketcham paid the note to John Eliot & Co., who retained the amount, crediting the Security Trust Company, which failed. The Richland National Bank paid the amount to George G. Carpenter, and now bring suit against John Eliot & Co., for the amount, on the allegation that the note was endorsed for collection for George F. Carpenter. Defense opened by F. F. Marshall.

Mr. Eliot was called, but a proposition was submitted soon after from defense to withdraw the jury and to pay costs with the amount claimed and interest. The jury gave a verdict for the amount, being instructed so to do, and that interest would be allowed from the time demand was made. Judgment for $801 72.

Tifft, Griswold & Co., vs. R. M. & G. N. Seaton. S. P. Johnson and J. C. and F. F. Marshall, Esqs., for plaintiffs; Col. J. Ross Thompson, Griffith r and Mason for defendants. Defendants were in the mercantile business in Sharpville, Pa., and bought goods of plaintiffs in New York.

At 12:45 Court took a recess till 2 P. M.

The case occupied nearly the entire afternoon and went to the jury at ten minutes past six, when Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, the jury being instructed to seal their verdict.

BEFORE JUDGE M'KENNAN.

A jury was called in the case of John Matthews vs. E. Berbridge & Co. J. W. Wetmore, Esq., for plaintiff; F. F. Marshall, for defendants. This case was tried in the Grand Jury room and occupied the afternoon, and was not completed. This was the last on his circuit list.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Court called at 10 A. M. Grand Jury came in at half-past 10, presented several bills of indictments and reported that their labors were completed. They submitted a short presentment in which they complimented the District Attorney and his assistants and the officers of the Court for their promptness and efficiency in the discharge of their official duties. Discharged with the thanks of the Court.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED

In the case of the United States vs. J D. Leonard, postmaster at Kane, the Grand Jury returned "not a true bill," and Mr. L was honorably discharged.

Court adjourned.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS — THE PROPOSITION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—THE DEPOSITORS CONSIDERING THE MATTER.

[From The Daily Post, July 24.]

A meeting was held by the depositors of the Nation Trust Company at the Ralston school house on Thursday night. Mr. Peter Zern was chosen to preside and Mr. John Lappan to act as Secretary. There were about seventy-five depositors present.

Mr. Zern, after a neat address, introduced to the meeting J. H. Kerr, Esq., himself a depositor, who explained the position of the Company from the beginning to the end. By an examination of the Court records he said he found that there had been about thirty suits entered against the stockholders by depositors, and about eighteen judgments had been obtained against them. The total sum thus obtained was about $35,000. The depositors who had not signed the extension might have gone on suing the stockholders and recovering judgments against them had it not been for the unexpected change of tactics of the latter by one of their number filing a petition in bankruptcy for himself and others. The speaker then read the following proposition of the stockholders to the depositors:

Those of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, contributing the securities hereafter mentioned, propose to the creditors of the Nation Trust Company, as a composition in full satisfaction of their indebtedness as follows, to wit:

First—That the creditors take the bonds and mortgages now in the hands of Hon. James Veech, at their par value, as payment of so much of their claims; and extend the time of payment of the balance due on them June 15, 1875, so that the same shall be payable in four equal annual payments, from June 15, 1875.

Second—That they take the cash in the hands of John H. Bailey, Esq., and the mortgage held by him for unpaid purchase money of real estate formerly owned by the Nation Trust Company, at its par value, as further payment of the amount thereof of the indebtedness of the company.

Third—That the balance of the indebtedness of the company shall be paid in full by individual obligations, delivered to a trustee to be named by the creditors, secured satisfactorily to a committee named by the creditors, payable in one, two, three and four years from June 15th, 1875, and the receipt of said securities by the trustee shall operate as a release of further joint liability.

Fourth—Thereupon the stockholders who have heretofore contributed toward the payment of said indebtedness, or any part of it, or who may contribute securities as herein provided for, shall be the joint owners of the indebtedness of said company in proportion to their contributions, for purposes of equalization between themselves and other stockholders of the Nation Trust Company.

Fifth—This agreement shall become operative when creditors to the number of two-thirds of those holding claims over fifty dollars, and aggregating one-half of the indebtedness shall have assented hereto.

The stockholders making this proposition state that on account of the great number of creditors it becomes necessary to have this composition perfected under the provisions of the bankrupt act. As the resolution and confirmation papers in these proceedings will each have to be signed by assenting stockholders, it becomes very desirable to relieve creditors therefrom by the substitution of an attorney in fact. With this agreement is submitted a power of attorney made in the name of James R. McCune, President of the Union National Bank; if any other attorney is preferred his name can be erased and the other overwritten.

L. M. MORRIS,
For Contributing Stockholders.

Mr. Kerr after reading the proposition advised deliberate action and a committee was appointed to confer with the stockholders to get a better understanding of the proposition. The committee consists of Messrs. John H. Kerr, C. O'Donnell, George Smith, Thos. Henderson and Isaac Bachter.

The depositors then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A BARK WAGON.

About half-past one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a little girl named Sophia Geiger, aged six years, and daughter of Wm. Geiger who resides at No. 168 Third street, Allegheny, met with an accident that resulted in her death a few hours afterwards. She was playing on Third street in front of her father's residence, and suddenly started to run down Third across Chestnut street. John Hildebrand was hauling a load of bark along Chestnut street, and the child ran under the wagon, before either the teamster had seen her or she had seen the teamster. One wheel of the wagon passed over her neck, injuring her seriously. The child was carried into her father's residence and medical aid was summoned, but nothing further than to afford her temporary relief from suffering could be done. She lingered in agony until six o'clock in the evening.

The Coroner was notified of the accident and held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The little girl was only six years of age.

THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.

WORK SUSPENDED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

A Washington county exchange says: "All hope of the speedy resumption of work on the Hempfield extension through this county disappeared last week. Col. Boyd, who has had charge of the work so long, on Saturday last pulled up stakes and left for other quarters, indicating by this move that no more work would be done at the tunnel east of town during the present season. When it was announced some weeks ago that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had finally secured control of the Connellsville road everybody thought workmen would be crowded upon this wanting link to make the best and shorter route between the East and West, but for the present this hope must be abandoned. The cause of delay is not stated, but it doubtless arises from the general depression of business all over the country. Let us hope that another year will brigg about a more prosperous state of affairs."

KILLED IN A MINE.

A MAN CRUSHED TO DEATH AT FAIR HAVEN.

On Saturday morning Joseph Kich, a miner of Baldwin township, met with an accident in one of the Castle Shannon Coal Company's mines, at Fair Haven, that resulted in his death. About four o'clock in the morning he started from home to his work, and about six o'clock a fellow miner upon entering the pit found him buried beneath a pile of horseback. Notice was given of the accident and the unfortunate victim was removed from beneath the mass, and removed to his home. He was so badly injured that he could not speak and in fifteen minutes after his arrival at home death relieved him of his sufferings.

During the latter part of the day Coroner McCallin was notified of the death and in the evening he held an inquest on the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was sixty years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

TERMINATED FATALLY.

Mr. John Reible, of whose sad accident mention was made in THE POST of Saturday died at his residence, No. 52 Chestnut street, Allegheny at half past five o'clock on Saturday morning. An inquest was held on the body when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was about forty years of age and leaves a wife but no children.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. THUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jul6d&19W2m

WARNING OF FOREIGN COUNTERFEITS.

FALSE BANK OF ENGLAND AND BANK OF FRANCE NOTES.

Mayor Wickham, of New York, Thursday, received the following communication:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a note has recently been received from the British Minister at this capitol, accompanied by a copy of a communication addressed by the Governor of the Bank of France to the Governor of the Bank of England, in which it is stated that there is an association of counterfeiters, with headquarters at Barcelona, who have already placed a quantity of counterfeit twenty-franc notes in circulation, and likewise counterfeit gold pieces of the value of 20 and 25 francs each (Napoleon, Jabelinas, and sovereigns). The association, it is said, are now preparing to issue, on a gigantic scale, Bank of England notes and 1,000 franc notes of the Bank of France, which notes, to the value of 12,000,000, are to be taken to New-York, where a single banker is to see to their emission. The notes of the Bank of France are to be put in circulation at London and Frankfort through the medium of bankers.

The person who made the disclosures says he has seen these notes, and that the paper of the counterfeits is identical with that made by the Bank of Englaud. These facts are communicated to you with the request that you may give the matter such consideration as you deem proper. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant. HAMILTON FISH.

THE SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

The long contest in Michigan for the admission of homœpathy to instruction in the medical school of the state university at Ann Arbor has at length been closed by the establishment of two homœpathic professorships and the appropriation of $6,000 by the legislature to pay the salaries. The law requiring the giving of homœpathic instruction was passed just twenty years ago, but has been contested by the regents of the university—at first on the ground that the regents were supreme in such matters, in regard to which the Supreme Court of the state was evenly divided; second, on the ground of the lack of funds. But, the funds having been supplied, the professors have now been appointed—Drs. J. C. Morgan, of Philadelpeia, and S. A. Jones, of Englewood, N. J. Moreover, the State Medical Society have voted not to show fight, and the world is not coming to an end in Michigan; in fact, turns round faster than ever. This disposition is significant of the general disposition of the medical profession throughout the country to drop a controversy for which there was little excuse. Neither school has had such invariable success or failure in treating disease as to enable the public to make up its mind very decidedly as to their practical value. Practitioners of each now borrow to a large extent of the other, and the best-educated physicians are interested in the effect of a remedy rather than to discriminate the 'pathy which first brought it to notice. All medicine and medical treatment are failing in relative importance compared with nursing, diet and general physical and mental regimen. Less "doctor stuff," and more food and more sleep, and the more consistent regulation of both is coming to be the rule of the best practice.—Springfield Republican.

DEMOCRATIC VS. REPUBLICAN RULE.

Mark the difference! Louisiana is under Republican rule by the grace of Grant's bayonets. Virginia is under Democratic rule by the grace of the people's ballots. The expenses of the Louisiana State Government, exclusive of interest, public schools and levee buildings, amount to $1,172,000. The legislative, judicial, criminal and executive expenses of the Virginia State Government amounted to $606,000. The legislative expenses of Virginia, for one year amounted to $239,000, and of Louisiana to $695,000. Doesn't it make some difference whether States are governed by Democrats or Republicans, and whether those in office know that, if they would remain in, they must not be dishonest, or whether they know that dishonest or not, they will be kept in by bayonets?

THE PAPER PARTY.

When Grant packed the Supreme Court of the United States for the purpose of deciding that "paper money" was equal to coin, and was a "legal tender," the Radical party made itself solely responsible for the disasters and distress which has come upon the country. The paper party is the Radical party. Jackson, Benton, all the statesmen of the Democratic party have been agreed that paper money is a direct injury to the labor, industry; business, and commerce of this country.

The very moment Grant's packed Supreme Court decided that a rag dollar, as they call it, was equal to a gold dollar, then began the course of speculation which has almost ruined every industry in the land, impoverished labor, and made it pay out of its wages the differences between currency and money. If the laboring men and the mechanics, and the industrious class are willing to bear this burden, and pay this difference, fifteen cents on the hundred now, out of wages, then they can best serve their interests by voting for the paper party, the negro, and all the rest of it.—Commonwealth

A YEAR OF PLENTY.

The following are the head lines in the Chicago Times to over eighteen columns of despatches from nearly every State in the Union in reference to agricultural productions.

The Grangers' Glebes Have Been Generally Fruitful.—And Their Granaries Are Already Glutted with the Harvest.—In Spite of Winter's Frosts, the Wheat Crop in Most Places is Fair.—Corn Promises to Rival the Most fruitful Years of Egypt.—An Unusually Abundant Yield of Rye, Barley, and Oats.—With Big Potatoes in Prospect, and Plenty of them in the Hills.—That is the Report of Scores of "Times" Correspondents from All Parts of the Country.—New England, the South, the Middle States, and the Great West Represented.—Failures Noted in Comparatively Few and Limited Localities.—A Vast Array of Valuable Information for Producers, Consumers, and "Scalpers."

Pittsburgh Female College AND Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music

Elegant buildings, twenty-eight teachers. Charges to suit the times, and less than any school in the United states affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens SEPTEMBER 6. Send to REV. LIC. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a circular. 1y24:sod&Wsw

NEW PATENT Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

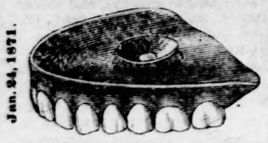
Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.



This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and run no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal:1yr

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

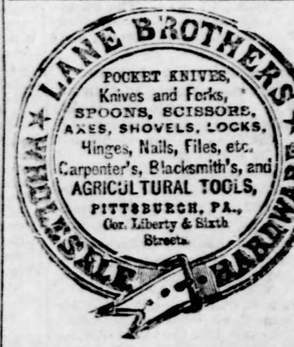
If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $30,000 to $100,000. de28—



POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&W

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, PLAIN SPRING WAGONS, FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done. O. COLEMAN & SON

VERNER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble, Granite and Stone Work.

286 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY. ja24:eod2D&eowW

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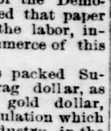
J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS 295 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price list. A lot of second hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. 16&Sw

Allen's Planet Jr. Silver Medal



HAND DRILLS and WHEEL HOES. THREE new styles. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier, and six times faster than the hand hoe. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Mfrs. 1128 & 1130 S. Front St., Phila., Pa. Circulars free. A LIVE AGENT WANTED in every town.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A TON OF HAY deposited in 3 to 5 minutes to any part of the Mow or Stack with Nellis' O. H. Horse Hay Fork and Patent Conveyer. No extra expense to Farmers or Conveyer. Descriptive catalogue free. Reliable Agents wanted. Address A. J. NELLIS & CO., jul2:1mW Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. If not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents for sample box direct, to D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop., No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. mh6:16tW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

NO. 809 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from self-abuse or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, Loss of SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Recent cases, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long

MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

Carroll Nominated for Governor.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—About 1 o'clock this morning Thomas G. Keating, of Queen Anne's county, was installed permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention.

At 4:30 Stevenson Archer announced that if the Hamilton men would agree to adopt the rules of the last House of Delegates of Maryland, so far as applicable to the Convention, the Carroll men would agree to an adjournment until 10:30 A. M. This was agreed to and the Convention adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 0:50, when a resolution was adopted referring all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions. After a brief discussion about the order of nominations the Convention decided to begin with the Governor.

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The nominations were: John Lee Carroll, of Howard, and William T. Hamilton, of Washington county.

A communication from Governor Groome stated he was not a candidate.

CARROLL CHOSEN.

The ballot for Governor resulted as follows: Carroll, 60; Hamilton, 50. The vote was then made unanimous.

THE OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Levin Woodford, of Somerset, was nominated by acclamation for Comptroller of the Treasury.

C. J. M. Gwynn, of Baltimore, was nominated for Attorney General.

The nominees addressed the Convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

First. We do hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the cardinal principles of a Republican government emanated by Thomas Jefferson; the preservation of the general goveenment in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our place at home and safety abroad; supremacy of civil over military authority; economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of our public faith; the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under protection of habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Second, Pledged to this creed of political faith, we do further resolve that we protest against the burdens of a high protective tariff as needless exactions from the people already intolerably oppressed by a gigantic national debt, and that we insist that the tariff be so regulated as to provide only sufficient revenue for general uses and not for the purpose of enriching a few at the expense of the many; that we protest against the multiplication of federal offices; the assignment to them of unusual high salaries and the abuse of federal patronage which tends to dwarf States and to corrupt free institutions.

Third, That agriculture, manufactures and commerce should be the equal care of well regulated governments. Obstructions to-day of them should be removed, but no favoritism should be extended to either at the expense of the others; that labor and capital are mutually dependent and equal justice demands that legislation should, as far as practicable, harmonize their conflicts and prevent the one from oppressing or obtaining undue advantages over the other.

THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

Fourth, That we protest against any increase of circulating currency, but demand that such measures be adopted by Congress which will result in the resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible moment.

Fifth, That we are opposed to granting subsidies to monopolies.

The Convention at 2:30 adjourned sine die.

LOUISIANA.

RESIGNATION OF AUDITOR CLINTON

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—State Auditor Clinton has sent in his resignation to Gov. Kellogg to take effect December 15, 1875. He says: I fix upon that date for the reason that an earlier resignation would compel you, under Article 7 of the Constitution, to order a new election to fill the vacancy and this would involve a large expense to the State which I know you desire to avoid. He states that he had long desired to resign, but waited until his character had been vindicated, which had been done by the report of the experts, and the evidence adduced at the recent trial, though unfortunately he was not permitted to testify and consequently many facts in his favor known only to himself remained undeveloped. He assigns as one reason for retiring, inability to get along harmoniously with the State Treasurer.

Governor Kellogg, in accepting the resignation says: "Though in the discharge of my official duty I ordered an investigation to be made into your accounts and directed the law officers of the State to prosecute the charge against you, I have never for one moment believed you to have been personally guilty of dishonesty in the administration of your office. Before the experts made their report, I had examined into many of the charges made against you and found them to be groundless." He says subsequent conversation with the experts, one of whom was the President of the Cotton Exchange, and the testimony adduced here, only confirmed him in that opinion.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Attorney General Field to-day filed an information against Charles Clinton, Auditor; Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer; P. G. Desmond, Secretary of State, and Charles W. Lowell, Speaker of the House, all members of the Funding Board in 1874, charging them with misdemeanor in office for funding five warrants drawn by the Auditor amounting to $138,557 30 and representing an illegal and invalid claim against the State. Bail was fixed at $10,000 each.

The Attorney General also filed, in the First District Court, an information against State Senator E. F. Herwig, containing two counts,

First—Obtaining money under false pretenses by using vouchers, while chairman of the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses, for fraudulent claims and obtaining warrants from the Auditor by representing that said fraudulent claims were just and legal warrants being endorsed by pretended payees and by E. F. Herwig.

Second—Obtaining money under false pretenses in issuing, while chairman of the Senate committe, fictitous vouchers, knowing at the time that there were no such persons as the pretended beneficiaries, and that no such claims or demands as represented in these vouchers existed at the time. Bail was fixed at $3,000.

UTAH.

The Meadow Massacre—Commencement of the Trial.

BEAVER, Utah, July 23.—At two o'clock, the first witness called was Robert Keyes, who testified as follows: Came to Utah on October 2, 1857, through the Mountain Meadows; saw two piles of the bodies of women and children piled promiscuously; there were about sixty or seventy; the children were from two months old to twelve years; the smaller ones were more torn by wolves, crows and some bodies were shot; some throats were cut; some stabbed; all torn by wolves except one woman a little way off appeared as if asleep; ball hole in her left side; the bodies appeared to be dead fifteen days; seven of us saw it; a pile of men's bodies was further on; didn't go to see them; there was no clothing on the bodies; none were scalped.

Asahel Bennett was next called. Was at the Meadows in December, 1857; saw the bones there; it was a horrible sight; skeletons of women and children, curls, long tresses of hair, dried blood, children ten to twelve years; some skulls had flesh dried on; the bodies had been covered up; wolves evidently dug them up.

Phillip Klingen Smith, a defendant, of San Bernardino, Ca i ornia, was called.

The prosecutor entered a nolle prosequi as to himself. Lived at Cedar City in 1857 from 1852; the Meadows are forty-five miles south of Cedar on the California road; was at the massacre in September, 1857; heard of the emigrants coming; people were forbidden to trade with them; felt bad about it; saw a few of them at Cedar; this was Friday; some swore and Higby fined them; they went on; heard rumors of trouble; on Sunday the custom was to have meetings of the President and Council; Bishop and Council and High Council; I was a Bishop; the matter came up for discussion as to their destruction; Haight, Higby, Morrill, Allen, Willis, myself and others took part; there were some brethern opposed to the destruction; I did; Haight jumped up and broke up the meeting, I asked what would be the consequence of such an act; then Haight got mad; Indians were to destroy them on Monday; Higby, Haight, White and I met the same subject; again I opposed destruction; Haight relented, told White and I to go ahead and tell the people the emigrants should go through safely; we did so and on the road met J. D. Lee and told him where we were going; he replied—I have something to say about that matter; we passed the emigrants at Iron Spring next morning; we passed them again as we came back; they had twenty or thirty wagons; there were over a hundred people, old men, middle ages, old women, middle aged, youths and children; near home I met Ira Allen; he said the emigrants' doom was sealed. The witness then stated that he had heard from Allen that Lee was delegated to gather the Indians to kill the emigrants; the hills were full of Indians; saw one Indian cut a boy's throat; some Indians were wounded; Lee was an Indian agent at Harmony; agents traded with tribes and issued goods and rations of the government to the Indians.

The Court here adjourned until 9 A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Chorpenning Case.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The decision of the Attorney General in the Chorpenning case was to-day, forwarded by Attorney General Pierrepont to the President.

MORE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The President has selected Senator Morrill, of Maine; Senator Howe, of Wisconsin and Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, as additional commissioners to investigate the alleged Indian frauds.

The following Internal Revenue Gaugers for the First Illinois District have been appointed: J. S. Phelps, George A. Dickerson, Robert S. Hilt, Sidney S. Waterman and Charles S. Rand. The following Storekeepers have been commissioned: Edward Raymond, Thomas H. Meakley, William E. Waite, Joseph Hosmer, John C. Harrington and Henry R. Smith for the First District of Illinois and James McCosh for the First Missouri.

The woman who was assaulted on the tug-boat Mike Norton, in New York, Tuesday night, is not the wife of Col. Merritt, of the United States Army, as she claimed to be. She is a native of Ludlow, Mass., and is well known to the police of this city.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Attorney General has sent the President a long opinion in the Chorpenning case reviewing the various acts of Congress relating thereto and various decisions of the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims on which the principles governing this case have been judicially considered.

The opinion is that $143,000 found due by the late Postmaster General cannot be paid since the repeal of the resolution which referred the case to the Postmaster General; that, under the law, the Postmasted General did not act as judge but merely minister of Congress; that his finding is not in the nature of award by an arbitrator and that the case does not differ in principle from the case of Gordon vs. U. S. 6, Vol. 193; that the award of $109,072 heretofore paid by Postmaster General Brown to Mr. Charpenning which was found due under reference to the Postmaster General made by the act of Congress did not bind Charpening, so that he could not appeal to Congress for more. On the other hand, the Attorney General holds that the present Postmaster General is not authorized to pay the additional amount found due by the late Postmaster General for the reason that Congress repealed the resolution of reference before the money was paid. He also holds that in the present condition of the law, the Court of Claims has jurisdiction in this case, but is clearly of opinion that the amount found due by the last Postmaster General is not awarded which the Court can enforce and that unless Congress intervenes the claim is debarred by the statute of limitations.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.

The Commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to take whatever action he may deem proper for the security of the yard and the safety of the people under his command. The Commandant had previously advised that the yard be closed, and that officers and families leave, to save themselves. There are twenty-nine cases of yellow fever at Barrancas.

The propietors of the thirteen book and job printing offices and four newspapers of this city have signed a paper stating that from and after the second of August they will not be governed by the rules and regulations of the Columbia Typographical Union, deeming them onerous and detrimental to the private printing interests of this district.

MAIL CONTRACTORS PROSECUTED.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Postoffice Department has sent to the Department of Justice the names of thirty-nine mail contractors to be prosecuted for failing to perform the service after their bids were accepted. They will be sued for the difference between their bids and the amount paid by the Government after re-letting them, which, on the thirty-nine routes for one year amounted to $417,087. The Department will also bring civil suits against contractors for damages sustained by the Government in providing temporary service after their failure to fulfill the contracts. The routes were subsequently let for four years, and should the Government recover the above amount, suits will be commenced to cover the losses for the remaining three years.

OHIO.

Terrible Catastrophe at Newark.

RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION

Heavy Rains in the Ohio Valley.

Great Damage Done.

At Newark, Ohio, to-night, a terrible accident occurred, resulting in the serious and perhaps fatal burning of a number of persons. A test was to be made of a Fire Extinguisher, and a building had been erected by the consent of City Council, which was to be fired for the occasion. It was thoroughly saturated with coal oil, and during the preparations it prematurely took fire. An explosion ensued, terribly burning D. C. Winegardner, Mayor; Hon. J. B. Jones, Charles Hamilton, Street Commissioner, and a bridge contractor from Toledo, and some fifteen or twenty other men and boys. Some of the latter it is thought are fatally burned.

HEAVY RAINS—GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Reports received here to night from the entire length of the Ohio valley show that one of the heaviest rains of the season has fallen in the past twenty-four hours, doing great damage to the growing crops and threatening an overflow in the river bottoms. Ten thousand acres of corn are reported under water in the Wabash bottom, and that stream is still rising. Both forks of the Licking river in Kentucky are reported bank full and rising. Streams in Ohio are also reported swelling rapidly. The Kanawha river at Charleston, W. Va., has risen fifteen feet in the last twenty-four hours and is still rising. The Ohio river here to-night is rising at the rate of three inches per hour, and an unusual stage of water at this season of the year is expected.

CHESTER, PA.

THE GREAT SWIMMING MATCH.

CHESTER, July 22.—At 1:40 P. M. the swimming match for the championship of the world, between Coyle and Johnson, was begun. Excursion trains and steamboats were filled with people who were arriving all forenoon. Betting is two to one in favor of Johnson, the present champion. Yet there seems to be a disposition to intimidate him.

Just before the men went over, the steamship Illinois, en route to Liverpool, passed and was received with screaming, whistles, cheers, &c. Arthur Chambers and Frank Gormley started the men off the Amanda Powell, at Chester, at 1:40. At Simpson's wharf, one mile and a quarter, Coyle led by two hundred yards, and the same position was maintained to Tinicum Island when Coyle passed eastward and Johnson west.

At Lazaretta, three and a quarter miles, Coyle still maintained the lead. At the end of Tinicum Island, Coyle was leading half a mile. At Fort Mifflin bar, Coyle has gained another quarter of a mile. Coyle, who had from the start taken the channel had a decided advantage, and was gaining momentarily. At Fort Mifflin light, eight miles from the starting point, Coyle was still half a mile in the van. Coyle was swimming with his body out of the water, while Johnson was swimming with his English side stroke, head under. After passing the Red Bank Light House Johnson

MADE A SPURT

and gained a quarter of a mile. Opposite Red Bank wharf, it became evident that Coyle had overestimated himself.

COYLE GIVES OUT.

He breathed hard and called for help and was taken out of the water apparently lifeless. The physicians immediately attended and found him to be very low. Meantime, Johnson, who was one mile in the rear was struggling manfully and made a spurt, and in less than ten minutes had passed the spot where Coyle gave out and was declared the winner. He gave an exhibition of his powers in the water, swam one mile further, and the judges declaring him winner he was requested to get into their boat. The entire distance swam by Johnson was ten and a half miles. Time, 3:10.

CONDITION OF THE TWO MEN.

Johnson, after being taken from the water was as fresh as when he entered and began dancing a jig. When he arrived at Gloucester, ten thousand people were in waiting and gave him an enthusiastic reception. This evening he received a benefit at Fox's Theatre. Coyle this evening is very low, his pulse beating 28. The physicians have grave fears for his life.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Coyle, the American swimmer in the race with Johnson, remained unconscious until one o'clock this morning. He then slept and awoke all right. He says he was drugged by the brandy which he took. A few minutes before he became exhausted, he was feeling splendidly, and felt positive he could reach Gloucester. He says if he could have gone twenty minutes longer he would have won the race, as Johnson was a mile and a half behind him, and as he would have soon encountered a strong ebb tide he would have been compelled to give up. Coyle states his willingness and anxiety to swim the Englishman at any time, either for a distance of five, eight or ten miles. Johnson admits Coyle to be a better swimmer and capable of beating him

BUSINESS NOTES.

Extensive Failures.

LONDON, July 24.—Messrs. Schultz & Mohr, general merchants at No. 3 East India avenue, have failed. Their liabilities are $1,500,000.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Messrs. Rooney, Dolan & Co., dry goods merchants, have suspended. Liabilities, $100,000.

WHEELING, July 25.—Messrs. Sweeney, McCluney & Co. of this city, large glass manufacturers failed yesterday with liabilities amounting to $156,000. The assets are estimated to be $142,000. A meeting of creditors will be called to try and arrange for an extension of time and to continue the works running. They employed upwards of three hundred hands.

LONDON, July 25.—In accordance to notices given by the cotton masters of Ashton, Staleysbridge, Dundenfield and Mossley, a lock-out will commence in several of the mills on Saturday unless operatives yield by the end of the month. The mills still open will be closed as its time of notice expires in which case several thousand people will be thrown out of employment. In the meantime the strike on foot by operatives in Oldham goes into effect to-morrow and will involve one hundred mills and 13,000 hands.

A PROPOSITION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July.—Representatives of the Weavers and Spinners and Carders Unions, in joint convention this afternoon, appointed a committee of two from each to wait on the manufacturers and ask them to shut down for the month of August. Operatives think this will effect a peaceable solution of the difficulty and give better satisfaction to all concerned than the proposed reduction of wages. It is not known how the overtures will be received by the manufacturers.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Two Desperadoes Summarily Dealt With.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—On last Tuesday, an industrious German named Frank Williams, engaged on the plantation of A. H. Hancock on Frenchman's Bayou, forty miles above here on the Arkansas side disappeared, he having drawn ten dollars from his employer the evening before and was last seen in company with John Randolph and John Philips, colored. Search was made for them and it was found they had left. Pursuit was made and they were overtaken and carried back to Shawnee village yesterday, and on their arrival they confessed to having murdered Williams and showed where they had concealed the body in a canebrake. When found, it presented a horrible appearance, the head being literally beaten off with bludgeons. The murderers were then carried to Crowell's Landing on their way to Osceola, the county town, and reaching the landing they informed their captors that they belonged to a band, of which Robert Burton, a white man, also employed on Hancock's plantation, was the leader. Jesse Carter (colored) was also a member; that they were organized for robbery and had murdered several persons; quite a crowd had collected by this time, and the indignation of the citizens was intense and finally culminated in a mob taking the prisoners out and shooting Randolph, killing him instantly, but Philips broke from his keepers and escaped, but yesterday the whole neighborhood were in search of him. Randolph's body was thrown into the river. Warrants were sworn out for Burton and Carter and they were arrested and taken to Osceola jail.

FIRES.

An Extensive Conflagration.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The fire which broke out here this afternoon, burned all the property from Newark city ice dock south to the Pennsylvania railroad bridge. J. Rindell, owner of the Excelsior planing mill is the principal loser, being but slightly insured. J. W. Poinier's loss on lumber yard is covered by insurance, and Peddie and Headley of the Excelsior planing mill are well insured. All are insured in Newark companies. The entire loss will aggregate over $85,000, and the insurance about $55,000.

SHOE MANUFACTORY BURNED.

GREAT FALLL, N. H., July 24.—Hiram V. Wentworth's shoe manufactory at South Milton, burned last night. Loss $30,000. Partially insured.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTOM, S. C., July 24.—A fire this morning on Godssend wharf, destroyed about fifty small wooden buildings; also Robb's mill, and Marshall and Venning's wharves, with about 30,000 barrels of naval stores. Estimated loss, a quarter of a million, of which about one-half is covered by insurance, distributed among Charleston, Northern and Foreign Companies. The fire is still burning, and it is impossible to yet ascertain more particulars.

THE INDIANS.

Leon Bear Becomes Insane.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Information has been received from Ft. Marion, Florida, that Leon Bear, one of the Cheyenne prisoners at that fort has become insane and application has been made to have him sent to the Government insane asylum in this city. This is the same Indian who attempted suicide on the road to Florida under the recent order to send the families of these prisoners to them, directions having been given that one wife to each prisoner and the children under twelve years of age be forwarded.

A DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN POLITICAL FACTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Globe and Democrat has a brief account of a desperate affray between the political factions of the Cherokee Indian Nation at Skin Bayou, twelve miles from Ft. Smith, Arkansas, on the 18th inst., in which three men, Sylvester King, Wm. Sanders and James Coody were killed. Seven men emptied double-barrelled shot guns into Coody. At last accounts rival factions, numbering about thirty-one on each side, had gathered at the scene of difficulty, and some firing had taken place, but with what result is not known.

MAINE.

A National Bank Robbed.

LEWISTON, July 23.—The National Bank of Winthrop was entered this morning about three o'clock. The bank is on the second floor of a brick building on Main street, near the Winthrop House. The safes were blown open by nitro-glycerine. There were three distinct explosions all of which were heard by several persons. The robbers left within ten minutes of the last explosion, which blew out all the windows in the front part of the bank and caused a general smash up inside. The contents of the main safe were so badly mutilated and so many fragments were left behind that it is thought the money secured by robbers could not have been large. The capital of the bank is one hundred thousand dollars, and the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank was about one hundred thousand. The safes of both institutions were rifled of their entire contents. The standing of the bank, the Directors say will not be impaired. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being the robbers.

MILWAUKEE.

Arrest of U. S. Officers.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—J. M. Bean, Collector of Internal Revenue, and a Deputy Collector, were arrested to-day on an order issued by the Commissioner of a State Court on complaint of one Ferdinand W. Hartmann. The Collector had seized a distillery and contents to enforce the payment of an assessment. Among the contents were fourteen barrels of highwines of which Hartmann claims to be the owner. The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $7,000 each.

BUTLER.

Fire at an Oil Well.

ST. JOE, July 23.—The O'Neil & Clark well on the Joseph Graham farm, near the village of St. Joe, struck the sand this morning and commenced flowing, and immediately caught fire from the boiler. The engine house and derrick were completely destroyed. Patrick McBride and J. C. Farmer were badly burned though not dangerously.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

ENGLAND.

EXCITING SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—A DISORDERLY MEMBER COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government had abandoned the merchant shipping bill for this session. He expressed the hope that the session would be closed on the 10th or 12th of August and possibly earlier.

Mr. Plimsoll followed with a speech, in which he violently attacked the Government, saying the consequence of the abandonment of the bill would be the destruction of thousands of lives. He spoke vehemently and excitedly, used extraordinary epithets, stamped his feet and gesticulated wildly, setting the house in an uproar.

Disraeli moved that Plimsoll be removed from the House.

The Speaker ordered Plimsoll to withdraw, and he went out shaking his fists at the Government benches.

The House then considered what action was proper to take in regard to Plimsoll's conduct. Several speakers urged his excitability as an excuse for his offence. The debate on the subject was finally adjourned till Thursday next.

THE CABLE.

The Times this morning in its financial article, condems the silence of the managers of the direct United Stable cable in regard to the line and says that inquiries of its stockholders meet with a blank refusal to impart information.

THE SCENE UNPARALLELED.

The scene in the House of Commons this afternoon, caused by the violent speech of Plimsoll was unparalleled.

Plimsoll first earnestly implored the government not to send thousands of persons to undeserved and unhallowed graves through the conduct of shipowners of murderous tendencies. Upon being called to order, he advanced to the table and gave notice that he would ask on Tuesday next whether certain vessels, which had been lost, entailing great sacrifice of life belonged to Mr. Bates, member for Plymouth. Plimsoll added that he was determined to unmask these villains. In reply to the speaker he said he applied that expression to members of the House, and refused to withdraw it.

Mr. Sullivan, after Plimsoll had left the chamber apologetically hinted that he was momentarily insane.

RELATIONS WITH BURMAH.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hamilton, under Secretary of State for India, in reply to an interrogatory declined to submit the correspondence in regard to the difficulties with Burmah, but said he hoped that they would be amicably adjusted.

Disraeli stated that the Conservatives, at their meeting to-day, adopted some resolutions which it was unnecessary to explain.

It is rumored that there will be fresh trouble in the House when the motion to abandon the merchant shipping bill and proceed with the agriculture holdings bill comes up.

A FLOOD.

There is a flood at Burton, on the Trent, and the water is still rising. Part of the town is impassable. The Great Eastern Railroad between St. Ives and Swavesey, a distance of three and a half miles is submerged.

SESSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

In the Presbyterian Council to-night, the chairman said that in private conferences, unanimous and substantial agreement on the constitution had been reached. But one point in the preamble remained to be discussed to-morrow, when the constitution would be made public.

The next meeting of the Council will be held in Edinburgh, in the summer of 1876, and the succeeding one in the United States.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

A deputation from the Royal Academy of Fine Arts to-day waited upon the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, and urged in the interest of British art the advisability of the Government defraying the expenses of the transportation of paintings to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. Lord Cairns promised that attention should be given the matter.

Mr. Bates subsequently made a personal explanation in regard to the remarks of Plimsoll concerning himself. He acknowledged that he had lost five ships during the last two years but said they were well equipped, were classed A No. 1 at Lloyd's and were only insured for part of their value. He expressed pity for Plimsoll, who, he said was not responsible for his actions.

T. E. Smith and Mr. Rathbone protested against the Government's course. They declared that the suspense and uncertainty which would be produced by the withdrawal of the merchant shipping bill would be injurious to the shipping interests.

CONTEST FOR THE ELCHO SHIELD—THE IRISH WIN.

The Elcho challenge shield match at Wimbledon is on. The attendance is small. The ranges are 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The possible team score at each range is 600 points. Shooting at eight hundred yards range was completed with the English eight, score, 515; Irish, 502, and Scotch, 498.

In shooting at the second range, the Irish eight scored 527; Scotch, 511 and the English, 504. The American riflemen are keeping the target for the Irishmen and superintending their shooting. There has been considerable increase in the attendance since this morning and more interest is also manifested.

The Irish eight won the Elcho challenge shield. The score was: Irish, 1,506; Scotch, 1,503; English, 1,502.

Only during the shooting at one thousand yards range were the contestants in the match for the Elcho shield favored with bright weather. After the victory of the Irishmen, Wells, Captain of the English eight, called for cheers for the Irish team, which were given. Abercorn, Captain of the Irish eight, spoke in response and called for cheers for the Scotch eight. Dunlap, Captain of the team, in speaking, complimented the American team and America.

Col. Gildersleeve returned thanks for the favorable remarks on his country. In regard to the hope that had been expressed that an American team would compete at Wimbledon in 1876, he said: We are to have at Philadelphia in that year a National Centennial celebration, and we invite rifle teams of the civilized world to a friendly contest there. Should that be accomplished, you will see an American team at Wimbledon in 1877. Lord Wharncliffe said he hoped English, Scotch and Irish riflemen would be represented at Philadelphia.

In the match at Wimbledon to-day between English and Canadian riflemen for the Kolapore cup at 200, 500 and 600 yards, the Canadians won by 34 points.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

LONDON, July 24.—The members of the American rifle team witnessed the concluding shooting at Wimbledon meeting to-day. Mayor Fulton received the Wimbledon cup from the Princess Louise. The Americans were personally visited today by the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Spencer Marquis of Lorne and Earl of Kingston. On Monday, they will visit Eaton with Sir Henry Halford. General Macmurdo has promised to arrange for a visit by the team to Woolwich next week, after which the Americans will go to Paris. They will sail for home on the steamship City of Berlin, which leaves Liverpool for New York on the 12th of August.

PLIMSOLL ENDORSED.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—A meeting was held at Birkenhead to-day to endorse Plimsoll's course in Parliament. Several thousand sailors and workingmen were present. Resolutions expressing sympathy with and pledging support to Plimsoll were adopted.

GERMANY.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

MUNICH, July 24.—The Electoral Colleges of Bavaria have chosen members of the Lower House, which stands 79 Ultramontanes to 76 Liberals.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

BERLIN, July 24.—The North German Gazette, commenting on the recent submission of Catholic clergymen to the law for the administration of church property, says: The Episcopate has thereby abandoned the principle hitherto maintained that politics and ecclesiastical matters can only be regulated by means of independent arrangements between the State and church. The Gazette infers that the Roman curia had given permission to the clergy to decide for themselves, at the same time assuring them a decision in favor of submission to law will not be regarded an act of disobedience to the Papal authority. This, continues the Gazette, may be considered as changing the struggle between political and ecclesiastical powers, and the Catholic Episcopate will probably urge upon Rome the necessity of extending still further freedom of action in these matters.

REPORTED CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.

A dispatch from Berlin to the Standard says: Count D'Zembeck, his mother and a chambermaid have been arrested at Landeck, in the District of Breslau. They are charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Frederick William.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER CARLIST REPULSE.

MADRID, July 24.—The Carlists attempted to surprise the Alfonsist troops at Guateria, but were vigorously repulsed.

A NEW LOAN.

The Spanish Government has determined to contract a loan of $7,000,000, to indemnify the owners of the emancipated slaves in Porto Rico.

THE WAR GROWING TOO WARM FOR DON CARLOS.

LONDON, July 24.—Don Carlos has written a letter to King Alfonso representing him for allowing the civil war to be conducted with such excessive rigor and counseling moderation on the side of Alfonsists on pain of reprisals by the Carlists.

RUSSIA.

THE KHIVA QUESTION.

LONDON, July 25.—A telegram from Berlin, to the Morning Post says: It is reported that Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Minister at London has asked to be recalled in consequence of the recent assertion by Mr. Burke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department in the House of Commons that Russia had violated her promises in regard to Khiva. It is understood that Count Schouvaloff conveyed the promises in question to the British Government.

CASUALTIES.

A Fatal Fall.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—A man aged about 35, who registered as W. S. Vandiver, Cincinnati, either jumped or fell from a fourth story window of the Mountain House, this morning and was instantly killed.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT NEWARK.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—A Gazette Newark, Ohio, special, to-night says that twenty-two persons, of which number eleven were boys, were badly burned in the explosion mentioned in these dispatches last evening, and twenty-seven persons, of whom eighteen were boys, were slightly burned. Willie Stacy, a boy whose hands, head and feet were severely burned, died to-night of his injuries. This is the only death that has occurred. The accident was caused by the too free use of inflammable fluid which was used in saturating the building for painting the Agricultural Society. The fluid was from the building into the street where it was continually pushed and the flames spread so rapidly that the crowd were overwhelmed by them.

AN INFLAMED EAR DRUMS KILLS.

A cat on an incline at the coal mines, at Ashland, Ky., yesterday broke loose and ran off the track into a house occupied by a family named Clayton, killing a woman and a boy ten years old.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

IOWA CITY, Ia., July 25.—At three o'clock last night one of the cooking tanks in Close & Son's paper mill exploded causing the explosion of four others and utterly destroying the stock in the stock rooms. The men at work in the destroyed mill (five) were killed—Chiba, Herman Gilmore, foreman, and Smaler and Tierney, laborers. Herman Bechtel, a workman in a flour mill near by, had stepped into the paper mill about a moment before, and was instantly killed. The bodies of C. Bechtel and Gilmore were blown five hundred feet across the street and over the houses, and were recovered. The bodies of Tierney and Smaler were either burned in the ruins or blown in the river. The mill was worth $250,000, and was turning out six tons of brown paper, running twenty-four hours a day, with double sets of hands. The two large paper machines are uninjured at this hour. Ten gangs of men are at work by the light of lanterns and fires, clearing away the ruins which present a terrible appearance. Gilmore's wife, who is on the eve of confinement, is not expected to rally from the shock, and Bechtel's mother is thought to be dying.

FATHER AND SON DROWNED.

ROCHESTER, July 25.—Bernard Sailer and his young son were drowned yesterday, in Irondequoit Bay, by the upsetting of a boat.

AGRICULTURAL.

Condition of the Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Returns of the Department of Agriculture for July first, show the condition of spring and winter wheat together at about 82 per cent. of an average. Winter wheat, including California, averages 74, and spring wheat 96. The spring wheat States in the northeast and northwest are generally in high condition. Of winter wheat area, the South Atlantic and Gulf States are generally above the average, but in the Middle States the condition is very low, New York ranging down to 45. West of the Alleghenies the prospect is better, the State averages being between 71 in Ohio, and 95 in Iowa. California reports winter wheat at 76 and spring wheat at 75.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Tammany General Committee met this afternoon and voted forty to seven for reorganization in the Third, Eleventh and Fifteenth districts. This is, at present, a defeat of John Morrissey and Assemblyman Thos. Costigan, the originator of the well-known Costigan bill, which promised to give to Tammany the possession of municipal patronage and created such a sensation among city and State politicians last winter.

THE PRESIDENT ATTENDS A FUNERAL.

President Grant attended, in Trinity Church, this city, to-day, the funeral of the late George Templeton Strong, Comptroller of the corporation of Trinity Church, President of the Philharmonic Society and of the Church Musical Society and Trustee of Columbia College.

BONDS REDEEMED.

The Sub-Treasurer gives notice that the coupons falling due August 1st, on the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to that office.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease, $2,069,600; specie, increase, $554,500; legal tenders, increase, $1,219,900; deposits, increase, $1,302,600; circulation, decrease, $202,200; reserve, increase, $1,448,900.

TWEED'S CASE—REPLY OF GEORGE F. COMSTOCK.

George F. Comstock, counsel for Tweed in the habeas corpus case before the Court of Appeals, and an ex-Judge of that Court, has published a reply to the attack of O'Conor and Judge Davis upon the Court of Appeals for giving a decision favorable to Tweed. In the letter Mr. Comstock says: "If all the arguments of the counsel, in opposition to the lawless sentence pronounced by Judge Davis, that magistrate was treated with forbearance, but it ought now to be said there were circumstances attending the final trial, the conviction and sentence, which may justify more than one doubt whether he is any longer entitled to such forbearance. The trial proceeded as if the purpose was conviction and punishment for only a single crime. Thus the prisoner and his counsel were entrapped into the belief that only one conviction and one sentence were intended. No change, in the opinion of the Judge, was announced on the first trial, it not being suggested until the jury rendered their verdict of guilty. Then the masked battery was uncovered; then the tremendously accumulated sentences of the Judge fell upon the deceived prisoner, charged with neglect of duty, or a bad performance of official duty as auditor of certain accounts. The punishment, in its accumulated severity, was more than tol a greater than the law would have tolerated if he had been guilty of the amount of $46,000,000. I know of no precedent for such a trial since the times when Jeffreys and Scroggs administered the criminal law of England. The transfer of the case from the murky atmosphere of Judge Davis' Court, charged with passion and prejudice, to the Court of Appeals, was like the translation to another world of Mr. O'Conor and his friends." In criticising the Court of Appeals, Judge Comstock says: "I will take his opinion with the most profound respect, after he has made an examination in the light of the authorities, of the proceedings. Until then it would be well to withhold the abuse of a high tribunal, which has carefully and unanimously considered the question and decided it."

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Tribune to-morrow announces that the Postmaster General has selected the mail routes along the shores of the lakes for the fast mail train to the West. It will make the distance from New York to Chicago in not more than twenty-six hours, and it is hoped to reduce the time to twenty-four, a gain of twelve hours over the present mail and express train. The amount of mail matter to be carried by this train will be enormous. There will be four large postal cars of improved construction, capable of carrying thirty-two tons of matter, and it is thought by the Department the amount to be carried will reach forty-five tons before the expiration of six months. The greater part of the work of distribution will be done on the cars. Newspapers will be made up by the hands and mailed and distributed en route. Relays of horses will be stationed at Geneva, Buffalo and Toledo. This enterprise will involve considerable expense, railroads having to pay the Government for the cars required.

CRIME.

Fatal Quarrel Between Two Engineers.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Gazette's special from Anderson, Ind., says: Last night, at Carrol City, two engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad named Andrew Kessler and John Graves became involved in a quarrel in which Graves struck Kessler with a coal hook, a terrible blow to the head, burying the weapon in the skull causing death in a few hours. Graves took refuge in a neighboring dwelling. The infuriated, drunken excitement among railroad men who collected in considerable numbers around and provided with tools determined to hang Graves. Sheriff Moore hastened to the scene and with the assistance of a posse rescued the murderer from the mob and lodged him in jail.

AN UNPREMEDITATED MURDER.

Last Thursday night John Bennett called at the store of Hugh Sweeny, six miles from Ironton, Ohio, and after rousing the latter up and drinking a glass of beer with him, drew a revolver and shot him three times, twice in the head and once in the hip. The supposed object was robbery.

A HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF.

About nine o'clock last night, J. M. Bryson, living at Minnecola, a suburb of Cincinnati, shot and killed his wife, and then himself. The neighbors hearing shots fired, ran into the house, and found his wife lying weltering in her blood, and Bryson lying on the floor with the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and dying. The cause of the act has not been ascertained as yet.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—John Berry, of Johnston City, St. Clair county, Mo., shot and killed John Bancom, last Monday, for attempting an outrage upon his wife some time ago. No arrest.

FATAL AFFRAY AT A PICNIC.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—At the passenger agents picnic yesterday, at Greenwood, on the K. M. & I. R. R., ten miles south of this city, a difficulty occurred between Charles Bernaner and Frank Myers, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Bernaner from the effect of which he bled to death before medical aid could be reached.

OBITUARY.

Isaac M. Singer.

LONDON, July 24.—Isaac M. Singer, inventor of the Singer sewing machine, died here last evening, aged sixty-four years.

ATHANASE COQUEREL.

PARIS, July 25.—Athanase Josdie Coquer

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A RESIDENT of Kutztown, Berks county, has invented a steam potato bug catcher.

GEORGE MENSER was killed near Johnstown on Wednesday by a limb of a tree falling upon him.

W. DUNDORE, of Reading, has a bean growing on a stalk in his garden that measures 20 inches in length.

OVER one thousand lumbermen along the banks of the West Branch of the Susquehanna are out of employment,

A YOUNG lady named Miss Black, of Indiana county fell dead one day last week while hanging clothes on a line.

REV. JOHN M. LEAVITT, D. D., recently editor of the Church Review has been chosen President of Lehigh University.

THE Sharon Shooting Club have ordered six hundred pigeons, and intend giving a tournament as soon as they can be procured.

EDWARD CLARE, of New Castle, who injured his spine by falling over an embankment died on Tuesday last, five weeks after the accident.

MR. LEONARD BARGE, of Shenango township, Lawrence county, an old gentleman aged about 70, died very suddenly one day last week in a wheat field near his residence.

D. J. EVANS, of Hyde Park, Luzerne county, was instantly killed on Friday last by an explosion of fire damp in one of the Mt. Pleasant Company's mines.—Scranton Times.

KITTIE PAINTER, a bright little daughter aged nine years of Judge J. V. Painter, of Kittanning, was killed one day last week by a beam of a swing falling upon her head.—Sentinel.

A SWITCHMAN named Andrew McKenna, in the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, had both of his legs cut off below the knee, by a train of cars passing over him on Monday morning.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is engineering a new route between Tyrone and Osceola, with a view of avoiding the steep grades on the present road between the Summit and Osceola and Houtsdale.

A NOTE of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York, bearing the inscription, "The last five dollars of a fortune spent in dissipation," came into the hands of Wm. H. Clough, of Lock Haven, last week.—Clinton Democrat.

ON Friday afternoon an explosion took place at the Conshohocken stone quarry, from the ignition of gunpowder by a fuse which was supposed to have gone out. Patrick Devinney, aged 45, and James O'Farrell, aged 40, both residents of Conshohocken, were terribly injured.

ON Saturday evening the mangled body of a young man named Bench was found strewn along the track of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Rochester. How he met with his sad fate is unknown. He was only nineteen years of age, and was employed in the Rochester tumbler factory.

SAYS the Reading Eagle: Willie Hock, aged about 10 years, son of Charles Hock, of Kirbyville, was on a tree picking cherries, when his foot slipped and fell to the ground, breaking his arm twice above the wrist. The bone pierced the flesh and struck through the sand down into the earth some distance.

THE Neshannock B. B. club of New Castle during their excursion will play match games at the following points: Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Huntingdon, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Trenton, Easton, Reading, Sunberry, Williamsport, Elmira, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Oil City, Meadville and Mercer.

THE old Friends' Meeting House, at Kennett Square, Chester county, takes rank among the earliest places of worship erected in this State, it being built in the year 1725—150 years ago. In its burying ground, graves are found with tombstones showing the dates of deceased persons as far back as 1758. There are several there to be seen with dates ranging between 1770 and 1800.

SAYS the Clarion Democrat: Clarion has been organized over thirty-five years, and not a person has yet suffered the death penalty in this county. One man named Logue, was sentenced to be hung, for murdering Lewis, but the Supreme Court granted him a new trial, and he was sent to the penitentiary. Although nobody has ever been hanged as yet, doubtless a good many deserve to be.

SAYS the New Castle Democrat: Mrs. Nancy Connor, a corpulent lady weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds, of Wayne township, while gathering cherries in the early part of last week, fell from a cherry tree a distance of about ten feet upon the stump of a sapling which penetrated her body, entering at a point near the hip and inflicting a horrible wound ten or twelve inches in depth and large enough to admit one's hand. Strange to say, notwithstanding the terrible character of the injury including the fact of one of the intestines being somewhat punctured, hopes are entertained of her recovery.

U. S. COURTS.

THE SESSION AT ERIE—SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Following are the proceedings of the U. S. Courts, in session in Erie, of Saturday, as reported by the Erie Dispatch:

CIRCUIT COURT—JUSTICE STRONG.

The jury in the case of Tifft, Griswold & Co., vs. R. M. & G. M. Seaton, tried on Friday afternoon, brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,123 40.

Justice Strong announced that he had no further use for the jury, but that they would be obliged to remain to attend to the business of the District Court.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

John Matthews vs. E. Burbridge & Co. The testimony in this case was taken Friday afternoon. F. F. Marshall for the defendants, and J. W. Wetmore, for plaintiff, made pleas Saturday morning, and the case went to the jury at about 11 o'clock with the charge of the Court.

Claim of plaintiff $889 88. After a short absence the jury came into Court and rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim.

John C. Strong, et al, vs. Robert Wiggins, executor of the estate of Sylvester Howd, deceased, Levant J. Howd, and Phila Crouch.

The parties in this case, or the most of them, reside in Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa. Plaintiff asked for the appointment of a receiver to settle the complications of an estate. Argument by J. C. Strong, Esq., upon motion to show cause. W. D. & R. Brown, Esqs., answer and claim that the property was not in peril to warrant the appointment of a receiver; claiming that there was no imputation against the executors, and that the respondents are ready to give bonds in any reasonable sum for faithful discharge of duties, etc.

After the case had been argued at some length, pro and con, Judge McKennan said he thought he saw sufficient in it to warrant the appointment of a receiver, and ordered that George W. Buel, Esq., be so appointed upon his giving a bond in the sum of $50,000.

This case concluding the Circuit Court, Judge McKennan adjourned that Court, at which time His Honor Judge McCandless, of the District Court, announced that no business would be transacted until Monday, and that body adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on Monday.

TRUE BILLS.

The following are among the true bills found by the Grand Jury:

United States vs. S. Todd Perley, July 23, 1875. Unlawfully, unjustly and wrongfully withholding money as claim agent.

United States vs. S. Todd Perley, July 23, 1875. Corruptly and by force endeavoring to influence a witness.

United States vs. Milton H. Fronk, Allegheny county. Passing counterfeit money. (In jail.) Six indictments.

United States vs. Thomas Burns, Erie county. Stealing mail bag. Plead guilty. (In jail.)

The following are the proceedings of the United States District Court, Hon. Wilson McCandless on the bench, on Monday, as reported by the Erie Dispatch:

On motion of J. W. Wetmore, Esq., George K. Powell, Esq., of Luzerne county, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

United States vs. John Pfeifer. In this case District Attorney Reed informed the Court that the prisoner wished to plead guilty, and that George A. Allen, Esq., his counsel, wished to say a few words in his behalf. This was the case last fall in which the store of R. Potter & Son, West Springfield, was broken open. The defendant is a young man nineteen years old, and claims to have been led into the commission of the crime by an older and skilled accomplice named Barry. The safe in the store was drilled, and was being made ready to be blown up, when, as it is presumed, the store caught fire and the whole thing was burned. Barry, the man who did the work, escaped, while the prisoner, who stood sentry on the outside was caught. The counsel asked the Court to be very lenient with him, he being a young man, and he thought there was a reasonable prospect for reformation in his case.

Sentenced to pay a fine of $500, pay costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for three years.

United States vs. Thomas Burns. This was the case in which a canvass mail bag was stolen from the Union Depot in February last. The prisoner having no counsel, the Court appointed F. F. Marshall to defend him.

The Judge in his charge to the jury instructed them that this was a matter of fact merely, as to guilt or innocence, for them to decide, and also to determine whether or not the mail bag was worth $25, so that the penalty could be fixed.

The jury after a short absence returned a verdict of guilty, and that the worth of the mail bag was less than $25.

The case of S. Todd Perley, charged with holding back pay from a soldier's mother and attempting to suppress testimony, was next taken up, and the remainder of the day was taken up in hearing testimony.

THE COUNTY TREASURY.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK IN REGARD TO THE TERM OF OFFICE.

Mention has already been made in these columns that Chairman Errett of the Radical County Executive Committee, had received an opinion from Attorney General Dimmick in regard to the term of the Treasurer of Allegheny county. Following is the opinion:

My Dear Sir:—On my return home this morning I found your favor of the 13th inst. I am clear in the opinion you should select a County Treasurer the coming November election, though I am inclined to think the present incumbent may hold over to March 1st. However this may be, and it is a matter for the present incumbent and his successor to settle in the courts, it does not change, in my judgment, the time you should elect—next November.

Assuming the constitution went into effect January 1st, 1874, the case is then presented of an officer who was elected under the act of May 27th, 1841, for the term of two years, but whose term of office did not commence until the new Constitution had gone into the effect fixing the time of such officers for three years; and the question arises, does the new constitution extend the term of such officer for an additional year?

I am clear in the opinion that article fourteen of section second of the new constitution applies only to county officers elected subsequent to its adoption, and does not operate to extend the term of those elected previously, although their term of office commenced after the new Constitution went into effect.

By reference to section twenty-six of the schedule, it will be observed that provision is made that all persons in office at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and at the first election under it, "shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution."

The purpose of this section is clear—to preserve the term of office of those in office for the period they were elected or appointed. It does not extend the same, and there is no provision in the Constitution providing otherwise for the office of County Treasurer.

Yours with high respect,
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. LOUIS MORGANSTERN.

The friends of, and the entire business public were pained to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Louis Morganstern, which occurred on Monday night at Albany, N. Y. Mr. Morganstern was stricken down with gastric fever while on his way to Sharon Springs. Mr. Morganstern ranked high among our business men, he and his brother Joseph having been largely engaged in the clothing business until the last seven or eight years. Since that time the deceased has been prominently connected with a number of banking institutions and insurance companies, his enlarged views and sound judgment in financial matters being highly appreciated by all with whom he came in contact. He contributed much to the success of the Third National Bank, and the Allemania and Union Insurance Companies. His sudden demise will be felt as a serious loss to the community.

A GREAT BLESSING.

These who have suffered night after night, and week after week the excruciating tortures of toothache, can realize how great a blessing it is to go sweetly to sleep and dream of something pleasant, and awaken to find the troublesome tooth gone. To sleep with the positive certainty that you run no risk of any kind, and with the assurance that you will have painless relief from your misery, is a boon for which all sufferers feel they could not be too thankful. But it is possible. Can such an operation as extracting teeth be performed painlessly, and with entire safety? I have heard of such an one being killed, and another being injured, and I am afraid to take anything. Ah, there's the rub; you doubt. You have heard that some anesthetics are dangerous, and you jump to the conclusion that all are. But you conclude too fast, all are not dangerous. We know of one which has been used for years both in this country and Europe in millions of cases without producing the slightest injury in a single case. It has been used in this city for fifteen years by our friend Dr. Quincy A. Scott, and he has relieved over fifty thousand persons of aching and deceased teeth, and all speak in the highest terms of his grrat skill as a surgeon dentist, and of the pleasure it is to have teeth extracted by his delightful process. Hundreds visit his great steam dental establishment at 278 Penn avenue every week, and we would advise those who want dental operations performed in the most skillful and artistic manner to give him a call.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	113⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	120½
Five-Twenties, 1862	1 [illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1864	117½
Five-Twenties, 1865	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 10-5 (new issue)	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (registered)	120½
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	121⅛
Ten-Forties	117¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	121
Currency Sixes	113½
New Five Per Cents	

STOCKS.

Western Union	73¾
Adams Express	99
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	81¼
American Express	56½
United States Express	42½
Pacific Mail	35¾
New York Central	104½
Erie	14¾
Harlem	135½
Michigan Central	67½
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	74¼
Illinois Central	98½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91½
Northwestern	39
Northwestern preferred	84¼
Rock Island	110
Milwaukee and St. Paul	26½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	59½
Toledo and Wabash	6½
Fort Wayne	98½
Chicago & Alton	21½
Ohio and Mississippi	4
O. C. and I. C.	

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120
Five-Twenties, 1862	116½
Five-Twenties, 1864	117½
Five-Twenties, 1865	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868	120⅝
New Fives	114¾
Ten-Forties	117⅜
Currency Sixes	122½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	101
Missouri	90
Tennessee, old	51
Tennessee, new	26
Virginia, new	26
Virginia, old	
North Carolina, old	
North Carolina, new	

STOCKS.

Canton	
Western Union Telegraph	73⅝
Pacific Mail	37¾
Adams Express	100
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	82
American Express	57
United States Express	42
New York Central	103⅝
Erie	15
Erie preferred	28
Harlem	135½
Harlem preferred	135½
Michigan Central	65¾
Union Pacific	73½
Lake Shore	69½
Illinois Central	98
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92
Northwestern common	38¾
Northwestern preferred	83¾
New Jersey Central	112
Rock Island	109¾
St. Paul	31½
St. Paul preferred	68½
Toledo and Wabash	7¾
Wabash and Western preferred	19
Fort Wayne	97¾
Terre Haute	4
Terre Haute preferred	18
Chicago and Alton	108
Chicago and Alton preferred	122½
Ohio and Mississippi	4
Indiana Central	4½
Lexington and Quincy	114½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	29½
Delaware and Lackawana	119
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	20
Central Pacific	103½
Union	14½

THE MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 28, 1875.

REMARKS—The market to-day was active and firm throughout, and considering the season, a good business was transacted. Purchasers of grain are not investing largely, believing that lower prices will rule.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given.

Apples.
Choice ₩ bbl. $3 00@4 00
Medium " 2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice 00@55
Other grades 30@40
Asiatic.
Per gal $2 40@2 65
Highwines 1 20@1 22
Aloe.
India, per bbl $10@11
Porter 9@10
X 8@9
XX 9@10
Ashes.
Pearl ash 7 @8½
Pot ash 7 @8
Soda ash 3 00@3 00
Refined 4 00@5 00
Brooms.
No. 1, ₩ doz $2 00
No. 2, " doz 2 25
No. 3, " doz 2 50
No. 4, " doz 3 00
No. 5, " doz 3 50
No. 6, " doz 3 75
Carpet Brooms
No. 3, ₩ doz 4 00
No. 4, " doz 4 25
No. 5, " doz 4 75
Fancy Carpet 4 75
Tea Brooms
Per doz $1 50@2 00
Misses' 1 25@1 75
Steamboat 4 50@5 00
Wisps, fancy 1 50@2 00
Wisps, plain 1 25@1 75
Broom Corn.
Good to choice 11 @12½
Fair to good 10½@11
Inferior 9½@10
Crooked 8@8½
Bromine.
Per bbl 7 00@7 50
Butter.
Common 10@13
Fair 14@18
Choice 20@23
Beans.
Chc. navy ₩ bu. $1 95@2 00
Medium 1 50@1 90
Bagging.
Two bush 32
Two half bush 20
Three bush 45
Banner Baking Powder
₩ 3 cans, per doz $1 50
½ do do 90
¼ do do 50
5 do do 2 00
10 ₩ boxes, ₩ lb 40
Cheese.
Ohio factory 10½@11¼
N. Y. Goshen 12@13
Limburger 11@12
Sweitzer 15@15
Cement.
Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00
Louisville " 2 00@2 25
John Bull, do. 2 00@2 25
Peerless, do 2 00@2 25
Rosendale 2 00@2 50
White lime 1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality $2 75@3 00
Second quality, 7 box 2 75
Crackers.
Water 8½
Sugar 9
Lemon 11
Fruit 11½
Soda 6½
Ginger Snaps 12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2's $3 75
Blackberries, 2's 1 75@2 00
Beans Lima, 2's 2 00
Beans String, 2's 1 75
Coal.
Connellsv'e ₩ ton $2 50@2 75
Cranberries.
Per bbl $6 00@8 00
Per box 1 50@2 50
Eggs.
Per doz 18@19
Feathers.
Live geese 50@55
Common 40@50
Fish.
No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl. $20 00
No. 1 mess 19 00
Extra No. 1 shore 17 00
Extra No. 1 bay 15 00
No. 1 shore 13 00
New No. 2 9 50
New No. 3 8 00
Bonel'ss codfish ₩ lb 7@7½
Round herring 85 2500@6 75
White fish, ₩ ½ bbl 6 00@6 50
Lake herring, ₩ ½ bbl 4 50@4 75
Lake trout, do 5 75@
Labrador her'g ₩ bbl 7 00@7 50
Potomac, do ₩ bbl 7 75@
Flour.
White Winter $7 50@7 75
Wisconsin 6 75@6 50
Minnesota 6 50@7 00
Red Winter 6 00@6 75
Rye, ₩ bbl 5 75@6 00
Graham 6 00@6 75
Corn Meal 3 75@
Oat Meal 5 00@9 00
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio 24 @25
Choice Rio 23½@24
Prime Rio 21 @
Good Rio 20 @21
Java 23½@25
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers 28
Rio, in bulk 27½
Java, in papers 40
Java, in bulk 39½
Teas.
Young Hyson 50@1 00
Gunpowder 50@1 25
Imperial 50@1 00
Japan 55@1 00
Oolong 25@1 85
Fancy $1 00@
Souchong 25@ 85
Rice.
Choice Carolina 8½@9
Patna 7½@8
Rangoon 7½@8
Spices.
Cloves, ₩ lb 55@
Allspice 17@18½
Cassia 25@ 30
Nutmegs $1 35@1 40
Pepper 20@
Cashua.
Star, full weight 18
Shearine 16@17
Sugar.
Standard A 10¾@11
Standard B 10¾@10¾
Do extra C 10¾@10¾
Extra C yellow 9¾@10
Extra B yellow 9¾@
Extra C white 10 @
Yellow Drippings 8¾@9
Cut loaf 12½@13
Crushed 12 @13½
Powdered 12 @13½
Granulated 11½@11¾
Molasses
Strictly ch'ce N O 72@75
Prime 65@70
Good 58@60
Syrups
Extra white drips 65@70
Lower drips 55@60
Lower grades 35@50
Starch
Pearl 5 @
Silver glos 9½@10
Corn 10¾@10¾
Soaps
Irish, ₩ box $4 50
Rabbit's best 10 00
Rabbit's N Y city 10 00
German mottled 7½
Soda.
Bi carb, ₩ lb ₩ pkgs 6
Bi carb, ₩ lb papers 7
Fresh Fruits.
Raspberries ₩ qt 12@ 14
Blackberries 14@ 15
Tenn. Plums ₩ bu 40@65 00
Pears per bu 30@65 00
Strawberries ₩ per pail 1 25@1 50
Peaches ₩ bx 2 00@3 00
Grain.
Wheat
Ky. & Mich. $1 46@1 50
Ohio & Ill. 1 45@1 47
Amber 1 40@1 42
O. & Pa. red 1 37@1 40
Spring wheat 1 30@1 35
Corn
Shelled, yellow 75@76
Do mixed 70@74
Ear yellow 75@76
Do mixed 71@73
Oats
White 39@40
Mixed 37@38
Rye 80@
Rye $1 00@1 10
Hops.
New Crop 45@50
Hay.
Baled $18@21
Loose 24@26
Hides.
Heavy steer 8½@ 9
Calf skins in salt 12 @14
Heavy 6 @
Salted green 9½@
Hominy.
Per bbl $4 25@4 50
Honey
Buckwheat, ₩ lb 30 @32
White Clover 37½@38
Choice Clover 35 @38
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1 $1 00
Do No. 1 95
Do No. 2 80
Carbon 11@11½
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt 90@1 00
Shorts, per cwt. 1 20@1 30
Middlings 1 45@1 55
Chop feed, 1 60@1 70
Oil Meal 1 90@2 00
Potatoes.
New 50@2 25
Provisions.
Hams
Extra S C ₩ lb 14 @
Shoulders, ex S C 11¾@
Bfast bacon, S C 15@
Dried beef ex S 12 @
Lard, old 15½@
Beef tongues, ₩ lb 6 00@6 50
Bacon Shoulders 10 @
Rib sides 13 @
Short rib do 13¾@
Clear Sides 13¾@
Mess pork $21 00@22 00
Lard
Prime leaf in tierces, ₩ lb 14½
Do Half bbls 14¾
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces 14½
Do in ½ bbls 15¾
Do in buckets 15¾
Do 3 ₩ cadd'es 17¾
Do 5 ₩ do 17¾
Do 2 ₩ pails 18
Do 5 ₩ do 17¾
Do 6 ₩ do 17½
Hair.
Good mixed 25@28
Woolen ½@
Salt.
Car lots, ₩ bbl. $1 25@1 35
Jobbing lots 1 45@1 55
Tallow.
Choice 8¾
Medium 8
Seeds
Buckwheat $1 75@2 00
Flaxseed 1 95@2 00
Timothy 3 00@
Poultry.
Live chickens, ₩ pr. 45@55
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₩ bx $2 00@2 50
Cabbages ₩ 100 6 00@8 00
Cucum'rs ₩ bx 1 25@1 50
Gr'n Corn ₩ dz 25@ 30
Onions, ₩ box 75@1 00
Wool.
Fine, ₩ lb 45@50
Medium 45@48
Coarse 40@45
Tub washed 45@50
Combing, fine 48@49
Do coarse & medium 43@45
Pulled 40@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July, 28, 1875.

REMARKS—The market opened firm to-day and there was considerable advance in prices.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at 87½@90c. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 10@1 12½, and Conduit pipe at wells at 89@91c.

REFINED.

There is nothing new to report, as the market continues quiet. Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 10⅝@11¼c, to be delivered by the middle of next month; Baltimore delivery 10⅝@11c; N. Y. delivery 11@11½c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues quiet. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for city make and $1 15@1 20 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 29, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, July 28:

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday, July 22	28	17	6
Friday, July 23	70	19	7
Saturday, July 24	8	2	9
Sunday, July 25	54	26	11
Monday, July 26	51	7	5
Tuesday, July 27	71	13¼	33
Wednesday, July 28	29	10	25½
Total this week	311	94½	96½
Total last week	323	159½	96

STOCK WEIGHED.

Thursday, July 22	450
Friday, July 23	22
Saturday, July 24	82
Monday, July 25	172
Tuesday, July 27	815
Wednesday, July 28	1,202
Total this week	2,743
Total last week	8,497

Through cattle this week, 128 cars; through cattle last week, 111 cars. Yard cattle this week, 183 cars; yard cattle last week, 212 cars.

HOGS.

Thursday, July 22	8,294
Friday, July 23	1,032
Saturday, July 24	183
Monday, July 26	1,641
Tuesday, July 27	1,635
Wednesday, July 28	1,500
Total this week	6,899
Total last week	8,497

SHEEP.

Thursday, July 22	1,264
Friday, July 23	804
Saturday, July 24	
Monday, July 26	1,600
Tuesday, July 27	5,176
Wednesday, July 28	6,000
Total this week	14,844
Total last week	16,279

THE MARKETS.

A falling off in receipts made the market brisk at last week's prices. We give the quotations as given by two firms, as a sample of the average ruling prices. They will be found to represent the quotations generally:

CATTLE.

Cochran, Hasket & Co., report the receipts of cattle lighter this week than last, with a dull dragging market on Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday morning the receipts being lighter than were anticipated by the buyers, we can quote the market active (with the exception of stockers) and fully as good as a week ago (and better than the latter part of last week) at the following quotations:

1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00@7 12
1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 50@6 75
1,000 to 1,100 lbs	5 25@5 50
Stockers slow and very dull at	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs being light we had an excited market on Monday, assorted hogs bringing $8 50. Light or Yorkers sold quickly at $8 25@8 40. Tuesday the market was slow at $8 50 for assorted and $7 80@8 for light. Wednesday the receipts coming in light we quote the market fair at $8 35@8 45 for assorted, and $8@8 15 for Yorkers.

SHEEP.

There being but few sheep on sale on Monday, the market opened good, but the receipts continuing to increase we quote the market to-day only fair, with a downward tendency at these quotations:

90 to 100 lbs	$5 25@5 40
80 to 90 lbs	5 10@5 20
70 to 75 lbs	4 25@4 50

J. F. Saddler & Co's, quotations are as follows:

CATTLE.

Extra fat steers, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Choice beeves, good style and fat, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 50@6 75
Choice beeves, good condition, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 75@6 00
Butchers' stock and ordinary grades	5 00@5 25
Texans	3 00@4 50
Bulls and cows	3 25@4 25

HOGS.

Best Philadelphia hogs	$8 50@
Yorkers and Baltos	8 00@8 10
Grassers and roughs	7 50@7 75

SHEEP.

Good to extra 90 to 100 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Fair to good 70 to 80 lbs	3 75@4 50

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Gold was active with frequent fluctuations, opening at 113¾, advancing to 114¾, declining to 113¾ and closing at 113¼. Borrowing rates 1-32, 1-16, 1-64 and 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat, and at 2 per cent. for carrying. Governments lower, in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet. The excitement growing out of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has entirely subsided for the reason that it seemed as no fresh troubles would arise therefrom. On the Cotton Exchange there was a better feeling and the opinion prevails that no difficulties will result there from the failure. The suspension of the Commercial Warehouse Company produced hardly a ripple as the failure was not connected in any way with the general situation of affairs in this country.

Stocks opened firm and fell off, but afterwards the market became buoyant and active with a sharp advance in prices. At second call, the market was buoyant at the highest prices of the day. Stocks during the last hour of business were buoyant and higher, and the best prices of the day were made. The largest advance was in Western Union, which rose to 81¾. Union Pacific was next in point of advance, rising to 73¾. Lake Shore was also prominent and advanced to 69¾. Northwest rose to 40¾ for the common and 54¼ for the preferred. St. Paul to 36¼ for common and 59 for preferred. Pacific Mail to 38¾; New York Central to 103½; Rock Island to 105; Ohios to 22⅞ and Erie to 15¼. The market was generally active at the advance. Transactions aggregated 241,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Pacific Mail, 70,000 Western Union, 24,000 Northwest, 12,000 Erie, 4,500 Lake Shore, 15,000 Ohios and 9,000 Union Pacific.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 28—5 P. M.—Consols for money and account 94 9-16; 5-20s, '65, 107½; do 67, 107½; do '67 108¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central 94; Erie 12¾; preferred 26. Turpentine 23¼.

PARIS, July 28.—Rentes 65 francs 82½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton steady, middling upland 7; Orleans 7⅛; sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export and 5,000 bales American. Flour—extra State western 24½s. Wheat—No 2 to 1 spring 9s 8d@10s 5d. Corn—mixed 33¾. Pork—western 80s; eastern 87½s. Beef 72½s. Refined petroleum 9s. Spirits 7½s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, July 28.

Cotton	14¼@14⅝
Flour, super	$5 00@5 40
Flour, common to good	5 50@5 90
Flour, good to choice	5 95@6 50
Wheat, No. 1 Spring	1 43@1 45
Wheat, red	1 38@1 40
Rye	93@1 12
Corn, western mixed	82@84
Oats, western mixed	60@61
Coffee	17¼@20
Eggs	17½@18
Sugar, fair to good refining	8@8¾
Petroleum, refined	11@11¾
Petroleum, crude	5¼@
Rosin	1 70@1 75
Turpentine	32½@
Pork	$20 90@21 00
Beef, long clear	12¾@
Lard, prime steam	14 @
Cheese	5 @11½
Whisky	1 20½@1 21

Dry Goods.

The trade movement was generally slow with commission houses and importers. Cotton good were quiet except cotton flannels and cheviots which are in steady demand and firm. Prints are moving slowly in dark madder and chocalate effects. Hamilton and Tycoon reps are opened in fall styles. Woolen goods are quiet. Five hundred bales West Boylston Manufacturing Co.'s colored blankets were sold at auction and brought satisfactory prices.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 28.

Flour, western family	$5 87½@6 75
do Amber western	5 42
Wheat, mixed	1 36@1 39
No. 2 amber western	1 48
No. 2 red	1 46@1 48
Corn, western mixed	83½@
Oats, western mixed	@ 64
" white	66 @ 67
Rye	1 00 @1 03
Hay	23 00@28 00
Bulk, shoulders	9 25
" sides	12 50 @
Pork	22 00@22 50
Hams	14 00@14 50
Butter, western extra	22 @ 24
" firsts	19 @20 50
Coffee	17¼@
Petroleum, refined	11 @ 11¼
" crude	5 @ 5½
Whisky	1 20½@1 21

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28.

Flour, good to choice	$5 25 @5 75
" shipping extras	5 67½@
Wheat, seller August	1 18¾@
" seller Sept	1 17½@
Corn, seller August	72¾@
" seller September	73¼@
Oats, seller Sept	38¾@
" seller August	42 @
Rye, seller August	78
Barley, seller Sept	1 06½@
Pork, seller August	20 60 @
" seller September	20 80 @
Lard, seller August	13 20 @13 25
Whisky	1 17

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 28.

Cotton	14¼
Flour family	$6 25@6 40
Wheat	1 35@1 50
Corn	72@ 74
Oats	60@ 65
Pork	$20 50@20 75
Bacon—shoulders	9¾@ 9¾
" clear rib sides	12¾@13
" clear	13¾@13¾
Lard	13¾@14¼
Whisky	$1 16

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Flour, Wis & Minn ex. fam	$5 37½@6 50
High grades	7 00 @7 50
Wheat, white	1 38 @1 55
" amber	1 41
" red	1 36
Corn, western mixed	85 @86
" yellow	86
Oats, western mixed	63 @
Petroleum, refined	11 @ 11¼
" crude	8¾
Whisky	1 22

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 28.

Wheat, No 1 red	$1 38
No 2	1 33
Corn, car on track	75 @ 76
Shelled	78 @ 79
Oats, No 1	61
White	62
Petroleum, S W car lots	9¼
Ohio State test	10¾

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.

Cotton	13 @ 13¾
Flour, ex. spring	$4 00 @4 25
Wheat	1 55 @
Corn	66⅞@
Oats	57 @
Pork	$21 25 @21 35
Bacon	7 15 @ 7 50
Lard	13 @

Wool.

BOSTON, July 28.—During the past three days there were no movements of importance in wool. Supplies are coming forward quite freely from the west. Stock on the market demand is at most exclusively for medium fleeced. Fine fleeces were dull and very little inquired for. Combing and delaine fleeces 52@58½c; washed 40@46½c; unwashed Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 47@48c; X and XX 50c; medium, Wisconsin and Minnesota 45@48c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acids.				Magne cal	₩	80	@1 00
Acetis	₩	12	@ 18	—Carb	₩	30	@ 35
Citric	₩	1 32	1 40	Manna S F	₩		1 25
Oxalic	₩	22	@ 24	Morph sul	oz	3 00	@3 20
Sulph	lb	2½	@ 4½	Nutm No 1	₩	1 35	@1 44
Tartaric	₩	45	@ 50	Opium	₩	4 00	@4 10
Alcohol, gal	2	40	@2 60	—Castor	₩	17½	@ 20
Aloes.				—Cinnam'n	₩	2 00	@ 2 50
Cape	₩	16	@ 20	—Cloves	₩	1 50	@ 3